The Columbian.

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ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS.

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $140,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

Why You Should do Business With

The Bloomsburg National Bank

It is a strong, careful, safe, liberal and successful institution.
It is a growing, active, progressive and accommodating bank.
It appreciates the confidence of its patrons, and their interests are always carefully considered. Its officers and directors are men of high standing and integrity, chosen for their demonstrated ability in financial matters.

We do not believe you can get better treatment than this bank will give you, and we therefore invite you to call upon us when in need of

Banking Privileges.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

MET DEATH ON B. & S. RAILROAD.

Failed to Hear Warning, Warren Albertson Was Run Down and Killed.

HIS HEARING DEFECTIVE.

Warren Albertson met instant death on the Bloomsdurg and Sullivan Railroad, about half past seven o'clock Sunday evening. The accident occured a short distance this side of Benton. Albertson had spent the day or a portion of it at the home of his sister, Mrs. Clark Dildine, and was returning to Benton by way of the railroad. Engineer Laumig observed him and several others, who were some distance ahead of Albertson, and blew the whistle. All left the track but Albertson, who because of impaired hearing failed to catch the warning and the engineer being unable to stop, owing to the short distance, an acute curve having obscured the vision until he was close upon him, he was run down and instantly killed. There was a deep gash in his head, his left arm was broken, one foot was completely severed and the other leg was broken. The body was placed in the train and taken to Benton, where undertaker Ira McHenry took charge of it and prepared it for burial. Beside his mother, Albertson is survived by several brothers and sisters. One sister, Miss Martha Albertson, is employed by the Berwick Store Company, and it is said, a brother also works there.

He was twenty-five years of age, and was employed at Knouse's saw mill at Benton.

TROLLEY CAR CRASHED INTO B. & S. TRAIN.

A steep incline, and the ineffectiveness of the hand brake, a system in use on all the single truck cars of the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway, caused a trolley mishap at the Main street crossing of the Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad Thursday afternoon, which came within an ace of being fatal, the fact that it was not, was not far short of a miracle. So far as we know no one was hurt, but the door on one of the box cars was crushed in and the end of trolley car No. 5 was reduced to a mass of splinters.

The accident occured shortly before three o'clock. The car left the Square in charge of conductor Harry Christian and motorman William Tremley, on a regular trip to Catawissa. It had proceeded only a few yards below the summit of the Main Street hill, when the motorman heard the noise of the train and immediately reversed the motor and applied the brake with all the strength at his command, but the incline had given the car such a velocity that it could not be stopped, and before the passengers could be warned, it crashed into the train. The passengers, seven in number, were pitched forward, but none were seriously injured. Motorman Tremley pluckily stuck to his post until the car struck the train.

The train was a combination freight and passenger, and was in charge of conductor Charles Turner.

The car was completely derailed and turned crossways in the road.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association will be held at Wilkesbarre, June 15 and 16.

TRAGIC DETAILS OF AWFUL DISASTER.

Two Deaths on Friday Increase Mortality's List to Twenty-Two.

TOTAL INJURED IS 134,

These cold figures, says the Harrisburg *Patriot* tell the tale of Thursday's South Harrisburg horror.

Twenty-two known to have died. One hundred and thirty-four injured.

The total number of deaths resulting from the crash of the second section of Cleveland and Cincinnati express into a car of dynamite in a previously wrecked freight train will never be known as it is believed that some of the bodies were so completely cremated that no trace was left of them.

Of those known to be dead, sixteen have been positively identified.

Eight of the number who are dead succumbed during Thursday and Friday in the Harrisburg hospital, where they were taken after the catastrophe. All of these have been identified.

The identified dead are:

V. L. Crabbe, Pittsburg, burns over entire body, son-in-law of Robert Pitcairn.

Paul Bright, Pittsburg, burns over entire body.

George Zeiger, Pittsburg, burns over entire body.

James R. Phillips, Pittsburg, burns of body.

Albert Crosby, Philadelphia, passenger conductor.

Italian baby, daughter of Mrs. Marnia, of New York, who is in the hospital.

Mrs. Robert G. Dougherty, Philadelphia.

C. Kuhlman, 1203 North Avenue, Altoona, identified by letter written to him by W. S. Windslow, 714 Asbury avenue, Ocean City, N. J.

J. F. Silverman, of Silverman & Walters, clothiers, of Philadelphia, identified by diamond stick-pin and cuff buttons on charred body.

H. K. Thomas, Philadelphia, engineer of passenger train, killed instantly.

—— Shaw, Pittsburg, burns over body.

Samuel S. Shubert, New York City. Died at Commonwealth Hotel.

Max Stettheimer, New York City. Died at Harrisburg Hospital.

The charred remains of the following taken from the wreck were identified at the morgue on Thursday:

Miss Yetta Robinson, 700 Central Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas Lewis, Philadelphia, Pullman Car Conductor.

Charles Brisiuni, Philadelphia. Chef.

Of the 134 injured 106 received treatment at the hospital. A number of injured in more or less serious condition were cared for at the hotels.

Many persons occupied themselves on Thursday rooting through the charred debris, looking for souvenirs. Men and boys could be seen cutting buttons off of the charred clothing, to secure as keepsakes.

While digging in the ruins in quest of mementoes, Minnie Man, of 11 Lochiel Row, Harrisburg, came across a hand that proved to be such a ghastly sight that many by-standers turned away in horror. She immediately turned the hand over to the railroad authorities, who

[Continued on 8th page, 4th Column.]

DEMOCRATS ELECT STATE DELEGATES

Strong Resolutions Condemning Perfidy of Certain Members of Party.

R. S. Ammerman Endorsed.

There was a goodly representation of Democracy at the meeting of the County Committee held in the Court House here on Saturday. County Chairman Charles H. Dildine of Rohrsburg presided and the following committeemen were present: Clyde L. Hirleman, Geo. W. Knouse, Frank Houck, J. R. Sutton, Geo. Hoppes, J. G. Wooley, Frank R. Drake, S. W. Adams, D. H. Fetterolf, C. M. Harter, John Tighe, M. J. McDonnell, Chas. R. Nagle, John Brofee, Andrew Wargo, R. L. Beishline, M R Kelchner, Jonathan Loteman, S. A. Miller, Jesse Kahler, B. F. Fritz, J. W. Snyder, L. H. Boody, McClellan Megargell, A. J. Kocher, A. G. Everett, J. M. Rider, Wm. Dietterick, R. C. Johnston and Andy J. McHenry.

The committeemen elected Hon. John G. Harman, Hon William T. Creasy of Catawissa, Frank Fritz of Jackson township and J. R. Sutton of Berwick as delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg next week.

The committeemen unanimously endorsed the good services of Representatives William T. Creasy and John G. Harman, at the last session of the Legislature and endorsed Hon. R. Scott Ammerman of Danville for the Superior Court Judgeship.

Hon. John G. Harman spoke earnestly in favor of nominating but one candidate for Superior Court Judge, as contemplated by the leaders of the party. The Republican newspapers throughout the state are harping for the nomination of three candidates, for then the machine of that party will be the leading instrument in the election of the entire court, a result which it can easily accomplish by distribution of its excess vote, or a stuffed count in Philadelphia. One candidate, Mr. Harman said, will thwart the purposes of the machine and preclude the possibility of a "sell out."

The treacherous conduct and perfidy of certain members of the party at the election last fall were severely criticized in the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the members of the standing committee representing the Democracy of Columbia county are this day in convention assembled.

And whereas, the voices and votes of our representatives Hon. William T. Creasy and Hon. John G. Harman have always been found with the rights of the people and for such laws as would benefit all the people during the session of the last Legislature.

And whereas, Hon. R. Scott Ammerman, representative of Montour county, has always lent his voice and vote with the measures introduced which would tend to give equal justice to all people. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That recognizing the services of our members of the Legislature, Hons. William T. Creasy and John G. Harman, we do this day most heartily commend them for the legislative record they have made and pledge them a united support in their behalf. And

Resolved, That we also recognize the services of Hon. R. Scott Ammerman in the last legislature and recommend him to the voters of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court; pledge to him our united support and instruct our delegates to use all honorable means to secure his nomination. And it is further

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Columbia County Democracy to nominate only one candidate for Judge of the Superior Court at the coming state convention.

Whereas, self styled Democrats have taken active part in the organization of the Democratic party, and have assisted in the naming of candidates and otherwise made themselves conspicuous in the management of the party, prior to the election, but who on or before the day of election used their utmost endeavors to defeat the Democratic ticket, which they helped to form, thus violating the rules of the Democratic party and the established usages of party affiliations, proving traitors to the time honored rule, viz: That he who enters a caucus or convention of a party and assists in the nomination of a candidate is in duty bound thereafter to vote for such a candidate, and use his best efforts to assist in his election. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we deprecate and condemn this violation of the rules and usages of the party, and stigmatize such persons as sneaks and traitors, and hereby declare that such persons are unfit to be members of any political organization whatsoever, and that the Democratic party owes it to its loyal voters to exclude from its councils all persons who have thus betrayed it.

Mr. Creasy, in a stirring speech, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That our state delegates use all honorable means to secure a plank in the Democratic state platform to allow trolley roads to carry freight.

THE WHEELER

SELF FITTING

SCREEN SASH

IS GUARANTEED TO BE FLY PROOF.

It slides up and down like a window, and fits in either lower or upper sash. It slides as freely in wet weather as in dry and is the only Sliding Screen which can be locked at night.

Also a full line of Screen Doors from 75 cents to 1.50 including Hinges, Hook and Eye and Knob.

For Sale by

J. G. Wells.

Resignation Accepted.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association held Saturday evening the resignation of Secretary U. Grant Morgain was accepted. Mr. Morgain, will therefore retire from the secretaryship on the 20th of this month, and take hold of the confectionery business, which he last week purchased from E. Woolsey.

The vacancy will in all probability be filled by the State Board, or they will at least recommend a man for the position,

WASH SUITS

As the days grow warmer, the demand for Boys' Wash Suits becomes stronger.

We've the kind that a dip in the tub will brighten and make appear as fresh and new as ever.

Prices?

They begin at 50 cents and go as high as $4.00.

Mothers will find here pretty ideas in the Sailor or Russian Blouse Styles.

3 for 1 Trading Stamps Friday, and Saturday.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

CARPETS FURNITURE

Newness Everywhere

'Tis newness everywhere. Each department is filled with new goods of all descriptions.

New Furniture, New Carpets, New Rugs.

If ever there was a time to buy good Furniture at Right Prices its now.

Furniture for Library.
Furniture for Dining Room.
Furniture for Bedrooms.

Carpets to suit every taste. Rugs to match every Carpet. A large assortment of all the newest colorings and designs.

Bring your measurements, we will do the rest.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

UNCLE SAM'S RECRUITS

Applicants for Enlistment Come from All Ranks of Life.

RIGHT MEN ARE PLENTY

Largest Recruiting Station in United States Is in New York City—Married Men Not Desirable, as a Rule Few Apply—Applicant Must Be Twenty-One.

Just at the present time Uncle Sam 's very particular about whom he ac- pts for enlistment in the army, says e New York News. Only the flow- of American manhood and such el- ble young men of foreign extraction have declared their intention of coming citizens are accepted now. The reason for this is that the army is made attractive enough to induce the right kind of men to enter the service of the Government.

In the first place, the pay is far higher than in any foreign military service, and the chances of promotion are greater. Another reason is that the Government can get all the men it requires for the army is the chance of foreign service. That is a good drawing card with many young men who want to see the world.

Applicants for enlistment must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, of good character and temperate habits, able-bodied, free from disease, and able to speak, read and write the English language.

The right kind of men are abundant, so that the recruiting officer can take his pick of the many applicants. The latter are from all the various walks of life, and include mechanics, newspapermen, clerks, lawyers, and sometimes men of independent fortune, who enter the service from love of it.

Occasionally a young sprig of nobility, having for some reason of his own left his ancestral home in Europe enlists.

Very few married men enter the army. They are only taken upon the approval of a regimental commander or other competent authority. Very few are chosen.

In the infantry, coast artillery and engineers the minimum height is five feet four inches, with weight not over 190 pounds, or less than 124 pounds. For the cavalry and field artillery the height must not be less than five feet four or not more than five feet ten inches; with weight not over 168 pounds. The chest measurement must be proportionate to the height and weight.

After the recruit has passed the requisite medical examination, and is accepted, he is sent to Fort Slocum in Long Island Sound. Here he is taught the first rudiments of the soldier's profession. In what is commonly known as the "awkward squad" the recruit is instructed how to stand and walk erect.

Having attained a certain amount of instruction, he is passed on to the regiment to which he has been assigned. Here his military education is continued for about a year. By this time he is supposed to be a competent soldier.

All enlisted men receive, in addition to the regular pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. There is also a chance for a careful man to save money on his clothing allowance. The rates of pay are varied and range from $13 per month for privates and $34 for sergeants and $60 for chief musicians. Besides that a private has the opportunity to rise to the rank of second lieutenant, at $125 per month.

In some branches if the service men with trades get increased pay, varying from $1 to $5 per month more than the private. The corporal's pay is $15 per month; that of sergeant $18; first sergeant, $25; sergeant-major, $34; battalion sergeant-major, $36. In the Hospital and Signal corps the pay is higher. For instance, the private in the Hospital Corps is paid $16, first class private, $18; corporal, $20; sergeant, $25; first class sergeant, $45. In the Signal Corps the private's pay is $13 and $17; corporals and cooks, $20; sergeants, $34 and $45, and master signal electrician, $75.

For foreign service such as the Philippine Islands, Guam, Alaska, China and Panama, the men get an increase of 20 per cent on the regular rates of pay.

When a man re-enlists after the expiration of his term of three years, if within three months of the date of his discharge, he gets an increase of $1 for the month for the first year, $2 for the second, $3 for the next, and thereafter $12 per month additional from the sixth to the tenth years of service. After the tenth year the increase is $1 per month for each successive five years.

The soldier can deposit his savings and draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent. These deposits are non-forfeitable, except for desertion. All money saved from the clothing allowance is paid to him on his discharge from the service.

After twenty years' service, honorably discharged men are entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home at Washington. After thirty years' service they can be retired on three-fourths of the monthly pay and $9.50 per month additional for clothing and subsistence.

Foreign Newspapers.

About 1,500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Berlin at the present time. Among these are about 40 political dailies, 30 suburban papers, 32 political and social-political journals, over 60 comic papers, and over 40 women's journals dealing with the "Feminist" movement.

MAKING GLASS EYES.

Price Reasonable—New Eye Required After Two Years' Wear.

One would not suppose the demand for artificial eyes great enough to warrant the erection of vast manufacturing plants, big retail establishments and distributing depots, yet the manufacture of glass eyes has developed into a great industry, and the output is no greater than the demand.

The method of making glass eyes requires not so much the artisan's skill as the ability of the artist. A specially prepared glass that comes in long opaque tubes, as big in circumference as an average sized cane is used, and the coloring is done with long glass pencils. These are cut into three or four inch lengths, each division sufficient for one eye. The length is held over an intensely hot fire and drawn out at both ends to long slim points. The bulb in the center is then enlarged slightly and one point is cut off.

To color it is the next and most delicate part of the manufacturer's work. The iris is the first part colored. A body color is applied. This is followed by the pupil, after which the tiny veins are worked out. All this is worked over the white body, or sclerotic coat, and most eyes are then complete. Some, however, are enameled before they are sent out of the factory. These are dipped into a crucible filled with enamel. An intense fire kept burning beneath the vessel, requires that the crucible be mad of platinum.

At the end of two years the enamel is generally worn off. The irritation the caused by the eyelid rubbing against the unenameled glass necessitates a change, and a new artificial eye has to be procured.

The idea that a glass eye can be moved by the optical muscles is erroneous. If it moves at all it is merely a result of the action of the eyelid.

The price of artificial eyes is extremely reasonable. From $5 to $10 cover most cases, and it is only a "made to order" case that is expensive. Even then $30 is the outside price.—New York News.

Warsaw's Woes.

Warsaw has been having an exciting time of late, but, according to what is written, Warsaw ought to be used to it,, for that city has experienced many a doleful time in its long and checkered history. That history reaches far back into the mists of mediaeval centuries. A certain Duke Conrad erected a castle on the site of the present city in the ninth century. Since then wars and battles have been plentiful thereabouts. Warsaw is beautifully situated in a gently undulating, fertile plain, for the most part on the left bank of the navigable Vistula river, 404 miles eart of Berlin. It is defended by nearly twenty detached forts. The main city lies close to the river and is closely built. The streets are regularly laid out, except in the old city, where its ancient houses are quaint and its thoroughfares are crooked and narrow. There are eleven gates, beyond which lie the new suburbs. The old Polish nobility loved display and there are more than 100 palaces, of which sixty have been confiscated by the Russian government.

Today Warsaw is a big town. In 1897 its inhabitants numbered 638,208, about one-third being Jews. Germans form a considerable portion of the population and the Russian garrison comprises over 30,000 soldiers. Although Warsaw has lost its political importance, it is increasing its prestige in all other directions. It is still the gay, active metropolis of Poland, whose literature and art it dominates. Warsaw's industrial importance, though considerable now, is of comparatively recent growth. It has hundreds of establishments employing thousands of men. It is a great railway center and the chief distributing point for a vast and fertile district. Warsaw's artisans have always been keenly alive to their national wrongs. They are most patriotic as a race and the result has been successive outbreaks against the rule of Russia. There is turn have brought about successive and wholesale deportations of the workers, which have tended to retard Warsaw's growth, but have never been able to stop it.

In 1863 the Russian government undertook to crush the spirit of rebellion that permeated all classes of society. Executions, confiscation and exile to Siberia were in order on an unheard-of scale. High schools and scientific societies were closed and the monasteries and nunneries were emptied. Hundreds of Russians were called in to fill up the vacant posts and the Russian language was made obligatory as far as was possible. The very name of Poland was expunged from official writings and Russian tribunals administrative institutions were introduced.

Work Without Pay.

In his "History of Coal Mining," R. W. Galloway points out that what appear to be traces of a primitive state of servitude existed in Staffordshire, where the laborers employed in the haulage of coal continued to be known as "bondsmen"—a name probably coming down from a remote period; a supposition which receives support from a peculiar service required of them, known as "buildases." This consisted in working at times in the morning without receiving any payment beyond a drink of ale. This custom of exacting labor without pay is supposed to represent some ancient service required from their tenants by the monks of the Abbey of Buildwas, in Shropshire, whence the name was derived.

MODERN SEEKER FOR GOLD

His Method Differs From Those of Old Prospectors.

DRILL USED IN THE WORK

Great Cost Sometimes Incurred in Projects Preliminary to Opening Mine—Chemical Laboratory Carried by Pack Animals—Maps Drawn on the Spot.

The yield from the gold mines has increased 60 per cent in less than a decade. In seeking the reasons for this truly demarkable development one is especially prominent—the great advance which has been made in the methods followed by the modern gold seeker. The prospectors, says the Scientific American, have taken advantage of progress in geology, chemistry and other sciences and have provided themselves with mechanical aids which are far superior to the crude implements employed by the metal hunters of the past.

In the examination of rock for metal bearing ore, the arrastra of the Mexicans and Spaniards has been used extensively, especially in California and Oregon. This contrivance consists of a vertical shaft or axis, which supports several wooden bars fastened at right angles to it. To the ends of the bars are attached heavy flat stones, which, by the movement of the axis, revolve in a circular pit, a stream of water is turned upon them and the arrastra placed in motion by animal or water power. The ore is resolved into a slimy sediment by being ground in the water and passes off through the sluiceway, which is provided with riffles for catching the gold.

The modern methods for searching for desposits of precious metal are so radically different from those described that it may be said a revolution has taken place in prospecting in the United States. In the Rocky Mountain region the formation has been pierced as far as 2,000 feet in the effort to ascertain the existence of a vein.

Among the mechanical appliances which have been of great assistance to the modern prospector is the drill. With it he can make borings in a week where, if a shaft were sunk, a year would be needed. If the formation is to be examined by a shaft, however, the cost of sinking it is reduced to a minimum by means of explosive cartridges, which are now manufactured especially for such service.

Few expeditions of any size are sent out without an experienced geologist, who is usually provided with maps and other data giving the best information available regarding the region to be explored.

Besides the geologist, the services of an expert chemist are also of great importance and a laboratory in miniature is contained in the packs carried by the animals. So complete is this portion of the equipment that a fairly correct field analysis can be made of the specimens secured by the use of the drill or by the other prospecting tools. If the outcropping of a quartz vein is discovered, enough is broken off to allow its character to be studied both from a geological and a chemical standpoint.

After examining it in connection with the formation in the vicinity, the geologist is often able to indicate where the surface can be bored with the possibility of reaching the ore bearing stratum at once.

The value of the ore from the outcropping and that from the interior can be approximately determined by the chemist. To crush the ore is a slight undertaking, and with the lead which he has brought along the material can be readily fused in a portable furnace. In fact, he has the essentials for making a "dry assay" on a limited scale, for cupels are now made of such light weight that they can readily be carried on muleback.

In the outfit of the modern prospector quicksilver has become practically indispensible. Its affinity for gold makes it a most valuable agent. Where the existence of placer gold is imagined, the introduction of mercury into the test washer soon solves the problem and avoids the use of riffles and other crude appliances which were formerly dependent upon almost entirely. After crushing the specimens of test ore, the quicksilver can also be used to ascertain the quantity of free gold among the particles. As the mercury can be eliminated by heating the composition to a sufficiently high temperature, it is now utilized in large quantities by the modern prospector.

Taking the ingot of lead and of precious metal he can easily oxidize the lead by placing it in his cupel and heating the latter to the required temperature in an oven constructed of material which he can obtain in the vicinity. With his nitric acid he separates the silver which may remain., leaving the gold only to be tested for its value. The proportion of the gold to a given quantity of ore can be determined by his scales, but by using his touchstone or black basalt he can detect the quality of the gold by the color which this substance makes when drawn over the surface of the metal.

Herd of Buffalo in Oklahoma.

Ranch 101 in the Ponca reservation has purchased from a half-breed Indian at Missoula, Mon., a herd of twenty fullblood buffaloes and will maintain them for breeding purposes. Probably the largest fullblood buffalo in the United States is now on the ranch. It was purchased from "Pawnee Bill," and when in good flesh last summer weighed 2,200 pounds.—Kansas City Journal.

EARLY ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

First Really Built 75 Years Ago—Inventor Died Without Reward.

It is generally supposed that the electric locomotive is of recent invention. Comparatively young men can remember the first electric cars which were operated for public use, and it will surprise many to learn that the invention which has led up to the splendid developments of today is three-quarters of a century old.

There lived in Brandon, Vt., in the year 1834, a blacksmith of the name of Thomas Davenport. He was not only a good smith, but a man of advanced thought, and possessed of a remarkable genius for experimenting on various lines; and in this year he constructed a model electric motor car which ran upon a few feet of circular track and was actuated by a galvanic battery.

This was the first electric locomotive ever built. At that time Stevenson's first steam locomotive had been in operation only about ten years. This model was exhibited at Springfield, Mass., and later at Boston, and its priority is unquestioned.

There was a vast difference in the conditions under which these two tractors—one of steam and the other of electric—were born, a difference which delayed the development of the electric locomotive for half a century and gave the steam locomotive a start toward a magnificent development which has only just been overtaken by its rival.

When Stevenson built his engine his power (steam) was readily available. Its capacities were understoond and its production was comparatively easy. His locomotive was invented when the power was ripe for it. Davenport, on the other hand, was far ahead of his time and died without notice or reward. His memory has been unhonored up to this day, but the development of his idea made seventy-five miles an hour two weeks ago. His locomotive was invented when his power (electricity) was little understood and was obtainable only from a few small battery cells, useful solely for laboratory experiments. No method of obtaining electrical energy, force, or power from any source but these batteries was thought of until thirty years later.

In 1861 an Italian named Pacinotti, invented the dynamo—the machine which, connected to a steam engine or other power producer, generates an electric current without the use of batteries, the machine which has made possible electric lighting, electrict traction and electric power for all mechanical purposes.

When the dynamo was first introduced only one-half of its capabilities were understood. The inventor had produced a machine more powerful and more magical than he himself suspected it. It was known that it could be installed in an engine room and its current used for electric lighting; but the fact that its current could be carried over wires and used to operate cars miles away was not known or acted upon for nearly twenty years. The minds of men during this period were engrossed in the perfection of the dynamo and the problems of arc and incandescent lighting and the railway motor was utterly neglected.

In 1879 Messrs. Siemens and Halske of Germany built at the Berlin Exhibition an electric railway about one-third of a mile in length with a locomotive drawing three cars carrying twenty people. This was the first practical motor ever shown. It was followed the next year by another from the same works, which was put in operation at the Zankerode mines. This was the first electric locomotive in the history of the world to "earn its own living." Still, a year later, the same firm equipped a railroad from Berlin to Lichtenfelde, a distance of one and a half miles. This was the first electric railway for public service and it was an operative financial success from the start.

And then the world awoke to the possibilities of the new system.

Very few engineers are bold enough to say that they know the limitations of the electric current; very many admit their own limitations as to the control of the giant. The question as to its availability for locomotive power is settled. No steam locomotive has ever been built to develop three thousand horsepower. The questions of conducting the current over long distance trunk lines and the economy of operation are yet to be settled.

Slaughter of Squirrels in Scotland.

The slaughter of 3,988 squirrels by the Ross-shire Squirrel Club during the past year is part of the war that has long been waged in various parts of Scotland. At one time the squirrel bade fair to become extinct in that country, but the afforestation of the latter part of the eighteenth century saved it, and helped it to develop to the proportions of a plague. The squirrel has a passion for the young shoots of trees, and its nibbling is apt to stunt the tree's growth, fir buds and bark suffering particularly. And so hearts are hardened against the squirrel, in spite of its pretty ways and name—which, literally, means "little shady tail," being a diminutive of the Latin "sciurus," which is simply Greek Latinized. The Greeks called the squirrel "shady tail" just as they called the cat "wavy tail"—ailouros.—New York Globe.

Devils Were Plentiful.

In ancient and mediaeval times it was supposed that devils were countless in number. According to a writer the Talmudists used to assert that there were 7,405,926 devils. One old authority on the subject affirmed that every human being has 1,000 devils on his right hand and 10,000 on his left.

HEARTS WORK OVERTIME

As a Result More and More of Them Break Down.

ALL CLASSES AFFECTED

Tremendous Increase in the Mortality From Heart Disease—Temperate Habits, Sufficient Rest, Exercise in Fresh Air and Freedom From Anxiety Best Safeguards.

"Bad whiskey, rheumatism, mental strain and high living are among the leading causes of heart disease," said Dr. Henry P. Loomis in the New York Sun.

"A chart sent out by the Health Board, which illustrates the steady increase in mortality from heart disease in this city since 1868, and it includes a table of figures of deaths resulting from Bright's disease and heart disease combined, and shows that in 1868 13 persons out of every 10,000 died from the causes named. In 1901 the proportion had jumped up to 30 in every 10,000, or more than double.

"There are cases of heart disease which are not complicated with Bright's disease," continued Dr. Loomis, "but it is not often that a sufferer from Bright's disease is free from heart trouble.

"Many cases of heart disease are directly traceable to mental strain and high living, the heart being indirectly affected through other organs.

"In nine cases out of ten—well, no, that's putting it too strongly, perhaps; I would say rather the majority of the cases of heart disease which come under my notice are due to rheumatism in many forms.

"Heart disease is not an ailment confined to one class. It is fatal alike to rich and poor. Persons with a tendency to rheumatism, who are subject to frequent attacks of rheumatism, do much harm often by fighting the attacks instead of giving up to them."

"How give up to them?" the doctor was asked.

"By going to bed at once and staying there till the disease yields; by avoiding exposure and remaining in an even temperature. Naturally the shorter the attack the less strain there is on the heart.

"Certain forms of throat trouble common to children are indicative of rheumatism and they should be treated accordingly; that is, the patient should observe the proper precautions. It is safer for a person inclined to rheumatism to wear flannels the year round and use every preventative to stave off attacks of the disease if he wants to keep his heart in good working order.

"It is true, of course, that one may have heart disease and yet not be afflicted with rheumatism, and vice versa. Speaking generally, I would say that in the case of the rich, I believe that rich food and lack of proper exercise, excessive drinking and a persistent mental strain are the main causes for heart disease.

"The strenuous life plus mental anxiety is in these days almost irrevocably associated with the upper classes. I don't think, though, that there is any increase in drinking among the rich, in fact, I believe just the reverse; and the rich man has this in his favor—he at least can drink good liquor when he drinks at all.

"With the poorer classes it is different. The great army of mechanics, drivers, and laborers who work out of doors are more or less a prey to heart disease, not only because of prolonged exposure, which fosters ills which in turn weaken the heart, but because of the drinking habit, which is often acquired in consequence of this exposure. Hurry is bad, but not nearly so fatal as worry and fret to a weak heart."

The Mexican Cactus.

The most hated cactus in America is the cholla. The Mexicans say that if a person goes near a cholla joint it will jump at him. Certainly if one is touched it will stick and when you try to free yourself it will pierce your other hand as well. Each pendent joint seems to reach out for the passerby and the ground beneath the broad cholla tree is strewn with fallen fragments, many of which take root and grow. After one has felt the sharp spines through heavy boots and seen their needle points, it is a source of continual wonder to see the wild cattle of Arizona quietly browsing in chollas. During the years of drouth thousands of cattle carry themselves over until the next grass by eating chollas. With ther leathery tongues and lips they strip the spiny joints from the trunk and leave the wide-spreading cactus a bare and woody skeleton.

Gormandizing at Sea.

(Menu of the New Cunard Liner.)

Before Breakfast—Tea, coffee, chocolate, grapes, pears, melons, biscuits, bread and butter.

Breakfast—Everything customary, finishing up with hot cakes and syrups.

11 A. M.—Pint cups of bouillon; biscuits.

12 Noon—Sandwiches of all sorts carried about the decks.

1 P. M.—Lunch. Items that did not appear at breakfast, and some more.

3 P. M.—Trays of ices, biscuits, cakes.

4 P. M.—Tea, coffee, chocolate, biscuits, bread and butter, toast, cakes.

5 or 6 P. M.—Dinner. A new creation, including oysters, whitebait, turtle soup, venison, hot-house fruit and similar delicacies.

9 P. M.—Supper. Broiled bones, sandwiches, fruit, tea or coffee, lemonade, etc.

HEALTH RESORT FALLACIES.

It is no infrequent thing says a writer in Journal of Outdoor Life, of Saronac Lake, N. Y., for physicians at health resorts to get letters with passages in them such as this: "The man has no money but is strong and fully able to work. He would like to get some light work out-of-doors and would even be willing to work for a time for his board." It is astonishing to see how sick a man can be and yet consider himself and be considered by others as "fully able to work." In some instances he has high fever and should be at rest in bed; but he and his friends think he could drive an express or delivery wagon or do some other "light" work. In most instances such light work is all that is necessary to insure for him long months of convalescence from a few weeks or even days of over-exertion.

There is no question but that every patient is better off, no matter how slightly his lung may be affected, if he can by any means whatsoever avoid working for the first two or three months spent at a health resort. It is a curious thing, but when a patient does this, in the majority of cases some avenue seems to open by which he can obtain sufficient means to enable him to remain idle a sufficient length of time to insure a restoration to a certain amount of health. The darkest time is usually just before dawn and this seems to be true of the obscurity which overhangs many invalids.

Another point which many seem to forget is the fact that easy positions in all health resorts are quickly filled by those who are on the ground. It is no exaggeration to say that in the average health resort there are ten applicants for every position. A new comer thinks, of course, he has little or no trouble. He readily imagines that all people in health resorts are ill and much worse than himself and that he alone is able to work. He little realizes that there are many already at the health resort who have been there years and have been trying to get a good, suitable position, and have been unable to do so.

Where Titles Cause Trouble.

Some dollars and much gratitude will be the portion of that writer who produces a standard brochure on how to properly address exalted persons from foreign lands as well as native officials and dignitaries. Even men supposed to be well-informed frequently are embarrassed because they do not know the correct procedure.

In Washington there are half a dozen different rules covering this matter, and much confusion. Present usage makes it correct to address the Chief Executive as "Mr. President." All the Cabinet officers are called "Mr. Secretary," "Mr. Attorney General," or "Mr. Postmaster General," and the same holds true in regard to the Justices of the Supreme Court and the heads of the two legislative bodies.

Officially, the Ambassadors and Ministers are dubbed plain "Mr. Ambassador," or "Mr. Minister," though a few individuals who like high-sounding appellations insist that "Your Excellency" is a more elegant and polite method of addressing the venerable members of the corps.

When foreign princes visit this land of freedom the State Department mail is swarmed with cries for help from Governors, Mayors of cities, and even from private individuals who would like to extend hospitalities. But the most amusing appeal came to the Secretary of State when the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Thomas Davidson were visiting this country. It emanated from a woman of Boston, who represented a powerful church association which wanted to honor the helpmate of the prelate. She asked specifically how she should word her invitation and just what women would say on being presented.

"Some of our ladies maintain," went on the letter, "that it would be correct to say 'Your Grace,' since she shares all her husband's honors Others assert that it should be Mrs. Archbishop, while a number agree with me, that it will cover the entire premises to say 'I am honored to meet you, Madam Canterbury.' ".

Negroes Using Cocaine.

The police of Jackson attribute the recent outbreak of crime in that city and vicinity to the increased use of cocaine by negroes. Until a year ago the drug was unknown among them. Its consumption has now reached dangerous proportions and its users have become idlers. They are indifferent to punishment.

The authorities are discussing a crusade against the sale of the drug, and it is probable that some drastic measures may be put in force to prevent its use among the negroes. The crusade will probably be run in connection with the war of vagrants now being waged by the Police Department.—New York World.

Passenger Coaches in England.

Third-class passenger coaches in England used to be coupled on next to the engine. The travelers came on for terrible treatment when any accident occurred. At times the engine was driven tender first, in which case frozen hands could be warmed at its smokestack. The passengers were packed, seventy of them, into a truck eighteen feet in length by seven and a half in width. There was no roof and not as a rule, proper protection at the sides.

At the beginning of 1904 telegraph lines in Spain had reached the following extensions: Overhead wires, 18,176 miles; underground cables, 65 miles; submarine cables, 2,044 miles. Public telephones installed by private companies numbered 15,003. The public lines directed by the government were 10 in number.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1905.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador, has been recalled and assigned to Madrid. He will leave Washington about the first of June and will be succeeded by Baron Rosen who was Minister to Tokyo when the war with Japan broke out. The recall of Count Cassini has already been forecasted in these letters and someday, perhaps, your correspondent will be at liberty to relate the interesting events which led to the decision of the Emperor of Russia that his Ambassador to Washington has outlived his usefulness in that capacity. At present the Ambassador has just given out a graceful and diplomatic interview in which he expresses his great regret at severing the connections made during an mabassadorship of seven years and it might seem an ungracious act to make public at this time the incidents leading up to his recall.

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Representative Livingston spent a day in Washington this week and drew a somewhat rosy picture of the future of the Democracy. He declared his belief that the majorities in House and Senate would never heed the recommendations of President Roosevelt that efficient railway rate legislation be enacted and that the people be afforded some relief from the exorbitant rates of the Dingley tariff, that the President convinced of the equity of his recommendations would become insistent and that a split in the party would result, a split which would demonstrate to the American public how utterly the Republican party fails to represent the people and how absolutely it is controlled by the corporate and vested interests of the country, and that the result would inevitably be the election of a Democratic majority to the next House and of a Democratic President to succeed Mr. Roosevelt.

***

The President and his Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, have uttered bold words on the subject of railway legislation within the last week and have created consternation among the American delegates to the Inter-national Railway Congress, now in session in Washington. In substance, the President, and his views were reiterated by Secretary Taft, has declared that the railways are nothing but ironed public highways, controlled by a few powerful individuals and great corporations and as the only arteries of commerce they cannot be permitted longer to remain under the exclusive control of the railway managers but, in the words of the President, "It is absolutely necessary that the nation—for the State cannot possibly do it—should assume a supervisory and regulatory function over the great corporations which practically control the great highways of commerce."

***

When Secretary Taft reiterated the policy of his chief at the banquet of the American Railway Association, at which were present most of the delegates to the International Railway Congress, his remarks were received without applause and Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, immediately replied in words that were earnest but polite. Mr. Fish compared the policy of the administration to the efforts of Great Britain, in the middle ages, to fix an arbitrary price for commodities, such as bread, wages, etc. and refused positively to recognize the fundamental proposition of the President and Secretary Taft that, unlike bread and wages and similar commodities, railways are not private property, that they are public highways, the administration of which has been intrusted to private parties but always with the expressed or implied right of the government, which grants to railroads special privileges, to exercise such supervision as is required to safeguard the needs and rights of the public.

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In private conversation the railway men now in Washington do not hesitate to declare that their roads are the private property of the stockholders and that unless they, the managers, so administer the roads as to earn for the stockholders the largest possible dividends they are unworthy of their hire. Whether or not President Roosevelt is successful in the great fight he has undertaken in their interest, depends entirely on the American people. Mr. Roosevelt has placed himself above suspicion of working for political effect by declaring that, under no circumstances, will he accept another nomination for President and it must be obvious to fair thinking men that his contention for more extensive governmental control of the railways is undertaken with the purest motives and the firmest convictions.

***

Incidentally this railway question may result in a vacancy in the cabinet. It may be recalled that at the opening of the railway exhibit which is an adjunct to the Railway Congress, Secretary Morton, himself an old railroad man, undertook to outline the President's views on the subject of railway legislation and asserted that the President favored only such legislation as would be necessary to prevent rebates and discriminations between individuals, a proposition with which all railway men agree, as the granting of rebates merely curtails their profits. When Secretary Taft, and the President himself, outlined the railway policy of the administration on so much broader lines, Mr. Morton was naturally much discomfited and he has for some time been anxious to leave the cabinet it would surprise none if his variance with the President's railway views resulted in his severing his connection with Mr. Roosevelt's official family.

***

"The law which requires that cattle shall be unloaded from trains at least once in 28 hours for feeding, watering, etc., which has just been upheld as applying to all railroads, by the Attorney General, was enacted through the influence of the humane societies of the country," said Secretary Wilson to your correspondent, today. "But the humane societies builded better than they knew. They sought to prevent cruelty to dumb beasts, a most worthy object in itself. As a matter of fact, however, they were doing grand work for humanity. Cattle and other animals intended for food become feverish if unloaded, fed and watered less often and the result is that unhealthful food is placed on the market, for it is difficult to detect the fevered meat in the carcass.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office May 30, 1905. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised May 16, 1905".

Mr. Chas. C. Wynne. CARDS.
Mr. D. V. Bush. Miss Mary Zimmerman.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
(SEAL.) NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longcliff hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1902, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family; could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

GRANGE NEWS.

By J. T. Ailman, Press Correspondent and Secretary Penn'a State Grange.

Bulletin No. 70 of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, by Dr. William Frear, deals with the subject of condimental, tonic and other stock foods, containing the results of both chemical and microscopical examinations of a considerable variety of these materials. The results are indicated in the following statement:

"Whatever claims may be advanced for the tonic effects of the usually minute quantities of tonic substances in the condimental foods, or for the shell producing qualities of the lime of the poultry powders, it is clear that well known materials are used in compounding these proprietary articles, that the farmer can easily make for himself simple tonic mixtures, and that the prices asked for these proprietary articles are enormously beyond their commercial worth."

Analyses are also reported of corn protegran, apparently dried brewery or distillery grains, of sucrene horse feed, a molasses feed, and of "dry feed" obtained in the process of manufacturing malt vinegar.

Columbia Grange, No. 83, Bradford county, had 145 members last October. At that time they decided to engage in a contest with a view to increasing their membership The membership was divided into two companies. These went to work each trying to secure more applications than the other. The contest closed April 1st when the total membership footed up 361.

Victor Emanual, King of Italy, has sent an invitation to the different governments of the world asking them to send representatives to Rome to a conference looking toward the improvement of agricultural conditions throughout the world.

It gives us pleasure to note that Mr. W. F. Hill, Worthy Master of Pennsylvania State Grange proposes to attend this conference. Brother Hill spares neither time nor expense to do his great work well.

Worthy State Lecturer, A. M. Cornell, reports a continuous campaign of from five to ten days in each of the counties of Centre, Perry, Clearfield, Clarion and Jefferson. Part of the time he had as many as three meetings in one day. It is gratifying to know that this hard work is not without substantial results. Two new granges are reported from Clearfield, a new grange and a reorganizanation from Centre and the reorganization of a large grange from Jefferson.

The reorganization of dormant granges seems to be a feature of this year. Already ten have been reported since the State Grange meeting at Erie.

A community that has once caught the true spirit of the grange never loses it. The grange may become dormant but the embers still smolder and it only needs a freshening breeze to fan them into flame again.

The work of the legistature in this state during the session just closed is a striking illustration of the power of organization. The best friends of the majority cannot say that they were banded together for purely patriotic purposes. It is only too apparent that selfishness and self-interests predominated. Yet the leaders were able to pass almost any measure they wanted and they certainly were able to prevent the passage of any measure that they did not want. It is safe to assume that the majority of the members are honest and prefer to vote for measures that will make for the public good. Why then did so many bills that were obviously right stend no chance of becoming laws? Simply because the friends of these measures were not organized and the opposition was.

Possibly some day the giant will awake. When he does the pigmy that now dominates this state will be crushed to atoms.

March 18, Troy Grange, No. 182 Bradford county, observed the thirty-first anniversary of its organization by an all day meeting and a dinner. There was a large attendance of members and friends of the order. In the afternoon a literary program was rendered and Worthy Past State Lecturer W. B. Packard, gave an interesting talk. Visiting patrons from several granges were present to enjoy the occasion. Troy grange has more than two hundred members and stands as a monument and power for the advancement of agriculture in the community.

Brother C. P. Shaw, of Bradford county writes, "The grange is doing a great educational work. As a result people are thinking seriously upon questions that a few years ago were scoffed at. I feel especially proud of the progressive work as conducted in Pennsylvania. This is largely due to the fact that the principal officials are men who dare to lead. Prof. Surface was with us at our last Pomona grange meeting and gave a good talk dwelling especially on Direct Legislation. His address was enthusiastically received by the nearly 400 members present. I am convinced that the Initiative and Referendum or Direct Legislation overshadows all other public questions in importance. Its adoption will bring two very desirable results—It will lead the people to think upon and discuss public questions as they have never done before and thus become a powerful educator and what is of equal importance it will entirely disarm the lobyist and boodler."

Child Labor Law.

For all practical purposes the law authorizing the employment of boys and girls in the mills, factories and mines is in suspense for a week or so until the machinery of the new act is in operation. Justices of the peace and notaries are for the present prohibited from issuing any age certificate or affidavits under the old law, and are not permitted to issue any under the new law until the department of the factory inspector has furnished the necessary blanks and papers. At the same time all employers of labor are prohibited from accepting any certificates of affidavits, for the reason that those authorized are not ready to be issued. It is expected that a supply for Columbia will be received in a week or ten days. Justices of the peace and employers of labor having the blank certificates under the old law are expected to destroy them, as their further use will be an offense. There will be three documents necessary before a child between fourteen and sixteen can be employed. In the first place an affidavit as to the age must be made before an alderman or justice of the peace, after which a certificate of birth or baptism must be secured. The third document, which is the employment certificate, must be secured from the superintendent of the schools or his legally authorized deputy. Under the present law all that is necessary is that the parent or guardian go to the justice of the peace and make oath as to the age of the child.

Justices Don't Like Fee Decision.

The justices of Northumberland connty have determined to take into court the matter of reductions of the costs for discharged cases on which the county commissioners have refused to pay certain fees, contending that the magistrates are not entitled to them at the rate at which they charge.

The taxpayers have formed an association and the counsel for the organization worked with the commissioners on the bills, showing up the practice of justices in cases wherein foreigners are involved in which the minions of the law make a harvest. Judge Savidge has forcibly told what he thinks of their practices and the justices are face to face with a hard fight.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease ?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, smarting, Hot, Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 5-4 4t

One Cold and Another

The season's first cold may be slight—may yield to early treatment, but the next cold will hang on longer; it will be more troublesome, too. Unnecessary to take chances on that second one. Scott's Emulsion is a preventive as well as a cure. Take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

when colds abound and you'll have no cold. Take it when the cold is contracted and it checks inflammation, heals the membranes of the throat and lungs and drives the cold out.

Send for free sample.

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50c. and $1.00 • • • All druggists

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	‡ 6 45	‡ 9 55	‡ 2 00	‡ 5 25
Klines Grove.....	f 6 54	f 10 04	.....	f 5 35
Wolverton	f 6 58	f 10 06	.....	f 5 37
Kipps Run.....	f 7 06	f 10 11	.....	f 5 44
South Danville.....	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Danville				
Boyd.....	f 7 16	f 10 21	.....	f 5 53
Roaring Creek.....	f 7 23	f 10 28	2 31	f 6 01
Catawissa.....Arrive	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
Catawissa.....Leave	‡ 7 32	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 37	‡ 6 08
East Bloomsburg.	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Bloomsburg.....				
Espy Ferry.....	f 7 44	f 10 47	.....	f 6 19
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 7 52	.....	.....	f 6 27
Creasy.....	7 54	10 56	2 55	6 30
Nescopeck....Arrive	8 04	11 05	3 05	6 40
Berwick.....				
Nescopeck.....Leave	‡ 8 04	‡ 11 05	‡ 3 05	‡ 6 40
Wapwallopen.....	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill.....	f 8 25	f 11 25	.....	f 6 56
Moncanaqua.....	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Stickshinny.....				
Retreat.....	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood	f 9 00	f 12 00	.....	f 7 25
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 9 02	.....	.....	f 7 28
South Wilkesbarre.....	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre .....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....Leave	‡ 7 15	‡ 10 35	‡ 2 45	‡ 6 00
South Wilkesbarre.....	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry.....	f 7 22	.....	.....	f 6 07
Buttonwood	f 7 24	.....	f 2 54	f 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny.....	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Mocanaqua.....				
Pond Hill.....	f 7 53	.....	f 3 27	f 6 42
Wapwallopen.....	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Nescopeck.....Arrive	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Berwick.....	‡ 8 09	‡ 11 26	‡ 3 42	‡ 7 00
Nescopeck....Leave				
Creasy.....	8 18	11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry.....	f 8 21	.....	.....	f 7 12
Espy Ferry.....	8 29	.....	f 4 03	f 7 20
Bloomsburg.....	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
East Bloomsburg..				
Catawissa.....Arrive	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Catawissa.....Leave	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek.....	f 8 48	f 12 00	f 4 19	f 7 39
Boyd.....	f 8 55	.....	f 4 26	f 7 46
Danville.....	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
South Danville.....				
Kipps Run.....	f 9 05	.....	f 4 35	f 7 56
Wolverton.....	f 9 12	.....	f 4 42	f 8 03
Klines Grove.....	f 9 15	.....	f 4 45	f 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	‡ 9 25	‡ 12 30	‡ 4 55	‡ 8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

‡ Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova and Kane, 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34 a. m. and 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Junction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 17, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY
07:30 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	04:15 p.m. Ex
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl
10:50 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
1:00 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
02:00 p. m. Exp.	7:30 a. m. Lcl.	8:50 a. m.
4:00 p. m. Exp.	08:50 a. m. Exp.	4:15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	05:00 p. m. Lcl.	
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	8:45 a. m.
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

o Connect for Lakewood.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

D. G. HACKETT. Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND.....	16 45	10 00	1.50	1.. 25
Cameron.....	6 57	10 10	12 41	fs 36
Danville.....	7 07	10 19	2 11	f
Catawissa.....	7 21	10 32	2 25	f
Rupert.....	7 26	10 37	2 29	f
Bloomsburg.....	7 33	10 41	2 33	f
Espy.....	7 38	10 46	2 40	f
Lime Ridge.....	7 47	f	f	f
Willow Grove.....	17 48	10 57	12 50	
Briarcreek.....	7 52	10 59	12 53	f
Berwick.....	7 57	11 05	2 58	f
Beach Haven.....	8 05	f 11 12	3 05	f
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 17	3 09	f6
Shickshinny.....	8 22	11 31	3 20	6
Hunlock's.....	8 28	11 39	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke.....	8 38	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale.....	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 22
Plymouth.....	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 28
Plymouth Junction...	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston.....	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne.....	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort.....	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming.....	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston.....	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave.....	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston.....	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea.....	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 06
Lackawanna.....	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor.....	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue.....	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON.....	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON.....	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue.....	6 39	10 18	1 59	6 44
Taylor.....	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna.....	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea.....	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston.....	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave.....	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston.....	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming.....	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort.....	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne.....	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston.....	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction...	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth.....	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale.....	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke.....	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 42
Hunlock's.....	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny.....	8 01	f 11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry.....	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 14
Beach Haven.....	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 20
Berwick.....	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 25
Briarcreek.....	f 8 32	12 01	3 50	8 29
Willow Grove.....	18 35	12 05	f3 54	8 33
Lime Ridge.....	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 38
Espy.....	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg.....	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert.....	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa.....	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville.....	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
Cameron.....	9 24	12 57	4 43	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND...	9 35	1 10	4 56	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904. 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W...	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R.....	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St....	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill.....	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street.....	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville.....	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks.....	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners.....	f9 40	f3 17	f6 57	7 15
Stillwater.....	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton.....	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons.....	10 00	3 37	7 17	8 26
Coles Creek.....	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 35
Laubachs.....	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Central.....	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 08
Jamison City.....	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City.....	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 36
Central.....	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs.....	6 02	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 52
Coles Creek.....	6 12	11 06	4 58	7 22	12 05
Edsons.....	f6 14	f11 09	f4 56	f7 24	12 10
Benton.....	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater.....	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners.....	f6 35	f11 29	5 17	f7 45	12 53
Forks.....	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville.....	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street.....	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill.....	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 50
Bloom. Main St..	7 15	12 02	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R.....	7 18	12 05	5 55	8 28	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.
Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8. Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

12-10-1y

THIS REMEDY is sure to GIVE Satisfaction

Ely's Cream Balm

Gives Relief at once.

It cleanses, sooths and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and protects the membrane. Restores the sense of taste and smell Full size, 50c.; at druggists or by mail, trial size 10c by mail.

ELY BROTHERS 56 Warren St., New York.

CATARRH

HAY FEVER

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. 2414 Madison Square, PHILA. PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at

Capital $100,000 STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY Surplus $125,000

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
...ns,	$312,132 94	Capital	$100,000.00
S. Bonds,	50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	1145,392.98
...er Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
...ilding,	27,000.00	Deposits	404,012 98
... from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
...sh and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	$698,705.96		$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE E. CLEMENS
of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
THORNTON T. FREEZE
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
GEO. W. STERNER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
WM. BOGERT,
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsbusg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN S. MENSCH
of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

Do not send away for a wife or husband, in other words do not patronize matrimonial bureaus. Last Sunday's papers brought the information that the police in Chicago have just closed up 64 of these meccas for lovelorn men and women who cannot be suited with the homegrown stock.

An Open Letter.

CENTRALIA, PA., May 4th, 1905.
MR. J. C. RUTTER JR.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Dear Sir:—

Having read your announcement as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, in which you call yourself "A Loyal Democrat" I deem it my duty at this time for the information of myself (and no doubt it will be of interest for the voters of Columbia County) to be enlightened on the following propositions:

1st. Do you know that the Democratic Convention of 1904, unanimously passed a resolution that the office of Register and Recorder should be considered a two term office.

2nd. What have you done in connection with the resolution of the last Democratic Convention in which you and W. B. Allen were requested to account for the moneys which passed through your hands as Treasurer and Chairman respectively, and is it not true that about $4569.00 passed through your hands as such officials?

3rd. What did you give in return, or what must you give in return to Republican Congressman E. W. Samuel of this district for the endorsement he gave to have your son, James Boyd Rutter, which has secured him a College Course at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, at the expense of Uncle Sam?

4th. What did you do to secure the election of Hon. E. W. Samuel?

5th. How much have you made in the office of Register and Recorder as Notary Public which you should have accounted for in the receipts of your office? And is it not true that when the fees for acknowledgement are greater when you perform them in the capacity of Notary Public, you act in said capacity instead of the capacity of Recorder of Deeds?

6th. Now talking about fees kindly tell the voters how much you have made by holding the office of Notary Public and Register and Recorder? And how much of same the County was entitled too?

7th. Suppose that your proposition for a third term or longer, would be favorably considered, how many of the competent men in the Democratic party would get a chance to draw by self and clerk hire $3500.00 (keeping it in the family) per year, if you could be elected to a third, fourth or fifth term, making your term nine, twelve or fifteen years or if you please for a longer term?

8th. In making your canvass through the County how many full paid receipts did you issue and how many do you expect to issue for a full years subscription to the *Democratic Sentinel*, receiving no cash value in return?

9th. Don't you think the Democratic Party has taken pretty good care of you and your purse-filling the past decade?

Kindly give these matters your consideration, the Democratic voters are talking about them and would like to know.

Respectfully,
FRANK W. MILLER.

Marriage Licenses.

Clerk Terwilliger has recently granted the following licenses to wed:

D. S. Milnes, of Espy, and Effie Miller, of Espy.

Reese Cole, of Benton, and Geraldine Coleman, of Benton.

John Heller, of Berwick, and Stella Kitchen, of Millville.

Geo. Everhart, of Jackson township, and Anna Yocum, of Waller.

Geo. Autor, of Berwick, and Mary Honl, of Berwick.

Anid Balonda, of Berwick, and Conontusao Naca, of Berwick.

Stanley C. VanHoutan, of Berwick, and Margaret Bower, of Berwick.

Frank Dainlovige, of Centralia, and Amelia Hemlisky, of Centralia.

General Expenses of State Out $866,120.

Governor Makes Reduction in Disposing of Bill.

Governor Pennypacker disposed of the last of the bills passed at the recent session of the Legislature by signing the general appropriation bill for almost the full amount of $17,743,800. Of this, $11,000,000 is for the support of the public schools, and the remainder for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State for the next two years. The bill is approved except as to the indicated items below, which aggregate $866,120.

The Governor says that all reductions have been made, unless where otherwise specified, for the reason that the condition of the State revenue does not justify a larger expenditure at this time.

Of 629 bills submitted to him as the result of the Legislature's work, the Governor signed 506 and vetoed 123.

Contingent fund of Auditor General's Department, from $9000 to $8000.

Recording by Auditor General's Department of deeds belonging to State, from $2000 to $1000.

Contingent expenses of Attorney General's Department from $2000 to $1400.

Investigation by Department of Internal Affairs, complaints against corporations, from $5000 to $4000.

Making survey by Department of Internal Affairs of vacant and unappropriated lands, from $3000 to $2000.

Payment of lecturers by the Department of Public Instruction, from $12,000 to $10,000.

Purchase of law books and exchanges for State Library, from $6000 to $5000.

Contingent fund of Department of Public Grounds and Buildings, from $10,000 to $6000.

Salaries of employes of Department of Public Grounds and Buildings, $256,320, for reason that bill creating these additional employes of the department was disapproved.

Contingent fund of Department of Agriculture, from $17,500 to $15,000.

Expenses of local farmers' institutes, from $40,000 to $35,000.

Salaries of employes of Dairy and Food Bureau, from $50,000 to $45,000.

Payment of attorneys of Dairy and Food Bureau, from $50,000 to $40,000.

Chemists' salaries and laboratory expenses of Dairy and Food Bureau from $40,000 to $35,000.

Contingent expenses of Department of Mines, from $7000 to $4000.

Fitting up exhibition room of Department of Mines, $2000.

Fees of counsel for mine inspectors and examiners, from $5000 to $2000.

Repairing State fishery at Torresdale, from $5000 to $2500.

Purchasing sites for fish hatcheries, from $29,500 to $10,000.

Appropriating $98,600 for salaries of attaches of Highway Department.

Repairs to launch of Philadelphia harbor officer, from $6600 to $2500.

Maintenance of State quarantine inspection station, from $45,000 to $40,000.

Salaries at the rate of $5000 a year of certain Common Pleas Judges reduced from $708,000 to $350,000, because the latter sum will be sufficient.

Salaries of the Department of Health, from $400,000 to $300,000.

Stop Burning Papers

A notice has been posted by the Board of Health on the old Presbyterian lot forbidding the burning of rubbish there. The burning of the old paint shop last Thursday was no doubt caused in that way. The editor of this paper will pay a reward of five dollars for the arrest and conviction of any man or boy, no matter who he may be, who violates this ordinance so far as that lot is concerned.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in real thick and just a little curly."—MRS. L. M. SMITH, Saratoga, N. Y.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Thick Hair

PRIMARY ELECTION CALL.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic voters of Columbia County that the Primary Election for the purpose of voting to place in nomination, the following candidates to wit:

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts.

One person for Register and Recorder.

One person for Mine Inspector.

One person for County Treasurer.

Two persons for County Commissioners.

One person for District Attorney.

Two persons for County Auditors

Will be held at the regular polling places (or if such places cannot be obtained then at a place in said district convenient to the regular polling place, which shall be determined by the members of the standing Committee and the election board of such district where the regular polling place cannot be obtained) on Saturday, June 10, 1905, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. The County Convention will be held in the Opere House in Bloomsburg, Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

This call is issued in accordance with Art. 2, section 10, of the Democratic Rules of Columbia County.

C. H. DILDINE, Chairman.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVETION.

Democratic State Committee Rooms,
Harrisburg, Pa., May 9th, 1905.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania:

In obedience to the action of the Democratic State Central Committee at its annual meeting, held in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, April 19th, 1905, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention, will be called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Lyceum Theatre, at

HARRISBURG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 24TH, 1905.

The business for which the Convention is called will be to place in nomination

Three, (or a less number if the Convention may so decide) candidates for Superior Court Judge.

One candidate for State Treasurer,

and to act upon and determine such other matters, pertaining to the welfare and success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, as may be properly brought before it.

P. GRAY MEEK, Secretary. J. K. P. HALL, Chairman.

Dull Days for Newspaper Man.

In these dull days in local affairs a country editor cannot but help wishing that he had a field to work in like Chicago affords. Here in the country a newspaper man faces a pretty hard proposition. He is expected to fill his columns week in and week out with crisp news items whether the people of the community make any effort to stir up such things or not. How different in the big cities, say Chicago. There is something "doing" all the time. A reporter would be required to expend little effort in filling his news columns there where report says they have a death every fifteen minutes, a birth every eight minutes, a murder every seventy hours, a suicide every eighteen hours, a serious accident every four minutes, a fatal accident every five hours, a case of assault and battery every twenty-six minutes, a burglary every three hours, a hold-up every six hours, an arrest every seven minutes, a fire every hour, an arrest for drunkenness every seven minutes, a marriage every twenty minutes, a new building completed every hour, a railroad train arrives every fifty-six seconds, and nearly two thousand letters are delivered by the post office every minute, day and night.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has bought up all the water rights along its main line, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and announces its intention of laying a pipe line parallel to its tracks the entire two hundred and fifty miles and that it will sell to towns and cities along the line what water they require. This move was made necessary by the drought of two years ago, when they experienced great difficulty in getting water for their locomotives. Storage reservoirs will now conserve the supply, and the company hopes to sell enough water to make the scheme profitable, and get their own water for nothing.

Townsend's

Money In Our Clothing.

It pays us to sell clothing simply because it pays our customers to buy it. We give greater value dollar for dollar than it would be possible to procure elsewhere in this or surrounding towns—partly because we have a firm resolution not to be undersold, and partly because shrewd buying and quick sales prompt us to make lower prices.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR MEN'S FANCY WORSTED SUITS,

Cut and made according to fashion's latest mandate. Every size in stock and a perfect fit assured.

TOWNSEND'S

Another $5.00 Suit Sale

Twenty-Two Spring Suits for Women. Worth $10.50 to $27.50. Are Marked at $5.00.

Bisides the above interesting news we have these other bargains to offer: Best calico, 4½c; Lancaster Ginghams, 5½c; Appleton A Muslin 6½c; percale, 36in. wide 8c; Huckabach Towels, 20c Lansdale Cambric, 9c; 15c Madras Cloths, 8c; 7c Lawns 5c; 15c Organdies, all new this year, 12½c; Champagne colored mercerised Striped Waistings, were 30c and 40c. Now marked 15c and 20c.

10 yards Bleached Muslin 50c.

10 yards Unbleached Muslin 50c.

10 yards Unbleached Muslins 65c.

10 yards Bleached Muslin 68c.

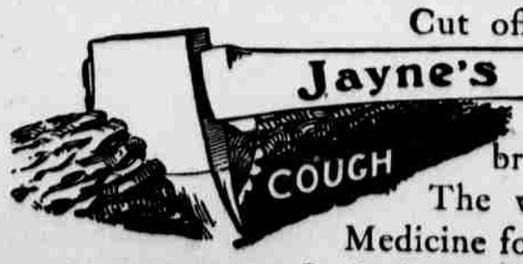
10 yards Unbleached Muslins 75c.

10 yards Bleached muslins 79c.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

Cut off that cough with Jayne's Expectorant and prevent pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption. The world's Standard Throat and Lung Medicine for 75 years.



Get it of your druggist and keep it always ready in the house.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

WEDDED LAST WEEK.

Two Well Known Young People of Town, Plight Their Troth at Philadelphia.

Mr Arthur Heimiller and Miss Natalie Foulke, both well known and popular young people of Bloomsburg, gave their many friends a big surprise last week by announcing their marriage, which took place in the Chapel of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 16th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The Rector of St. Mark's, Rev. Dr. Mortimer officiated and the beautiful ring ceremony was used. Those who witnessed the happy event, were Mrs. E. J. Shaw, the bride's aunt, Miss Edna MacMullan and Miss Margaret P. Laubach.

Mr. and Mrs. Heimiller, for the past week have had apartments at "The Walton," Broad and Locust Streets. Yesterday they left Philadelphia for an extended tour which will include a trip up the Hudson River and other points of interest throughout New York State.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Foulke, and has for years been a member of St. Paul's Church Choir. She possesses a brilliant quality of suprano voice, and has handled the solo work of the choir in a manner that has fully displayed the natural excellence of her singing.

The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Heimiller, of Catharine street.

The COLUMBIAN joins with the many friends and acquaintances of the young couple in extending hearty congratulations.

GIANTS WON.

It was a great fight the Normal team gave the Cuban Giants yesterday afternoon and it was not untill the closing innings of the contest that the dusky individuals were able to take a firm hold of the bit. Up to the seventh inning it was clean, fast and thrillingly exciting, but here the Normal took a tumble, several of the players seemed to lose control of themselves and from that time on, things were easy for the Giants.

There was some great work in the early stages of the game, and the finish of several of the innings was of the sort that causes hair to raise on various heads, baid or otherwise.

Lynch pitched for Normal, and it was his superb control and headwork in the box that kept the Giants down to six hits. He has been doing good work right along, but he never shone more brilliantly than yesterday, and that the Normal lost is no fault of his.

Durlin caught till the latter part of the game, when after having twice collided with third baseman Schmaltz, he was ordered to the bench and Stone took his place.

Normal only made one run, and that in the last inning after two were out, but that tally looked as big as a house. It was legitimately earned and when Titman crossed the plate the crowd went wild.

With all of Normal's apparent looseness in the field, 6 was the extent of the Giants efforts in the run getting line.

The same teams will play today and again on Monday.

Five Generations Represented.

Five generations were represented in a groupe photographed at Jonestown on Sunday. They were: Nathan Dreisbach, aged 89 years; Mrs. Isaac Fahringer, his daughter; Frank Fahringer, his grand-son; Guy Fahringer, his great grandson; and Ralph Fahringer, his great-great grandson. The age of the latter is seven months.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

California shipped its first cherries eastward on April.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.

The back yard should be kept as clean and tidy as the lawn in front of your residence.

The tramp season is at hand. They are all looking for meals without the wood-pile or garden spade as an appetizer.

John Dougherty aged 42 years, died at the Danville Hospital on Monday The remains were taken to Hazleton for interment.

One of our Hazleton exchanges asks, "what are the rich in America doing today?" We don't think it necessary to reveal our plans.

Charles P. Elwell will receive pupils in pianoforte and harmony. Terms reasonable. Call or address 233 West Third street. tf

William Bidleman went to Harrisburg yesterday to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lutheran Theological Seminary there.

Brown, formerly of the Normal School base ball team, now covering first base for Wilkes Barre has played thus far this season without an error.

The American Car & Foundry Company of Berwick, have received an order from the New York Central Railroad for 150 all steel Passenger Cars.

The Columbia & Montour trolley car off the track at the B. & S. crossing Thursday, reminded us of some people, in that it was absolutely helpless.

The Bloomsburg Firemen will attend services in the Methodist church Sunday evening. The companies will meet at the Town Hall at seven o'clock sharp.

M. Desquiron of Santiago, Cuba, who is a student at the Normal School, received word Tuesday that his sister had died on a train en route from Havana to Santiago.

Rev. U. Meyers arrived at his home in Catawissa on Tuesday from a visit with friends at Williamsport. He has been pastor of the Catawissa charge for twenty-two years.

Drs. J. L. John, F. W. Redeker and J. R. Montgomery, went to Sunbury yesterday weere they were the guests of the Northumerland County Medical Society at the Mary M. Packer Hospital.

Judge and Mrs. Robt. R. Little have arrived home from Elmira N. Y. where they spent the past month. The trip has been of much benifit to to the Judge and his health is considerably improved.

As Rev. A. Houtz will fill the pulpit of the St. John's Reformed Church of Milton on next Sunday and conduct the election for a pastor there, he will not have service at Hidlay and Orangeville on that day.

Geo. Low, Harry J. Achenbach, Boyd Furman, Robt. D. Young, E. F. Carpenter, Robt. E. Hartman Fred Richards, Rev. W. M. Tinker, W. H. Gillmore, Willie Law and Frank Mc Laughlin attended a Shrine meeting at Wilkes Barre last evening.

Are you satisfied with your glasses? You should not be unless they are doing for you all that glasses can do If you are in doubt I will be glad to advise you without cost.

Henry W. Champlin, M. D.,
OCULIST,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

During the commencement exercises at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, next month, Nevin Elwell Funk, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. U. Funk, of Bloomsburg will present a thesis on "A Theoretical and Experimental Study of 7½ Horse-power Induction Machine as a Motor and Generator."

At the annual election of vestrymen of Christ Church, Towanda, on May 1st, E. W. Elwell was re-elected Junior Warden, a position he has filled for many years. He was also elected a deputy to the convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, which meets in Reading on May 23rd.

George Low and Harry Townsend attended the funeral of J. L. Silberman, on Sunday. They went as representatives of Caldwell Consistory, of which Mr. Silberman, who was a victim of the railroad wreck at Harrisburg, on Thursday, was a member. He was a frequent visitor to Bloomsburg, and was well known by many people here.

The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company report a most gratifying sale of tickets for Dumont's Minstrels which appear here for the Fire Company's benefit Friday night of next week. This troupe will present the latest and best in minstrelsy and the patrons are certain to get full value for their money.

The Winona Fire Co. has under consideration the matter of leasing Kleim's Grove at Rupert for the season. At a meeting of the company held Tuesday evening, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Kleim, and if satisfactory arrangements can be made the company will hold weekly dances at the popular resort during the summer.

How true is the statement we know not, but it is no doubt well substantiated, that $30,000,000 go every month into Wall Street from people of the cities, towns and villages of the entire country who are anxious to get something for nothing in stock speculations .90 per cent of which goes into the coffers of the brokers and their 250,000 employees, many of whom live in houses of luxury. In one building alone are 7,500 men dependent upon stock gambling.

The condition of David G. Hackett, Superintendent of the Columbia & Montour Electric Railway, is extremely critical, and the end, in the opinion of the attending physician, is only a question of time. Twice during yesterday, he was thought to be dying, but he rallied again. His brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sponsler, came up from Harrisburg by way of Catawissa Monday night, arriving here at one o'clock Tuesday morning. A special car was sent to Catawissa to meet them.

A writer in one of the leading magazines for the month says: "Two hundred millions were spent in this country last year for dogs. If there is anything that makes me sick it is a fool woman hugging a dog." It comes pretty near being the truth. Society has put maternity out of fashion. The society woman who happens to have a child puts it out to the care of a nurse and then goes to ride in her automobile taking with her the pet pug dog. No wonder the dogs turn out better than the kids.

The terrible catastophy at Harrisburg last week brings to mind how careless people are in not having something about them which will serve as a means of identification in case of accident. The wisdom of making some provision for showing the name and address is apparent every little while, especially in the case of those who travel. None of us know what will befall and while we all hope that no outward fate will be ours, it is not amiss that each of us guard against uncertainty as to identity in case the unexpected happens.

The Transportation of Explosives.

The disaster at Harrisburg Thursday morning as the result of the explosion of a carload of dynamite in transit has caused much discussion among railway officials as to the best method of handling high explosives so as to avoid danger to life. A meeting was held in Philadelphia Saturday to discuss plans for shipping explosives. President Baer, of the Reading, suggested the building of a special car or cars with padded sides and other means of reducing concussions to a minimum. Another official suggested that only 100 pounds be permitted to be carried in one car and that no train be permitted to join two cars together which had the allotment in it. He also suggested that not more than 1,000 pounds of dynamite or other high explosive be carried on one train.

PURELY PERSONAL

Ellis Eves of Millville, was noticed on our streets Tuesday.

Chas L. Sands of Mordansville is away on a trip to Toledo, Ohio

Capt. H. J. Conner, of Orangeville, transacted business in town yesterday.

Miss Lizzie Sevison of Sunbury is visiting her sister Mrs. Clark Roan on Third street.

Jas. Hendershott, clerk at the Exchange Hotel, is visiting friends in the state of Ohio.

Miss Mary Clark of Market street is visiting her sister Mrs. R. C. Neal at Harrisburg.

Sol Goldsmith proprietor of the five and ten cent store, spent the past two days in Philadelphia.

Col. A. J. Frick of Danville, spent Sunday with his nephew and nieces John M. Clark and sisters.

William H. Coffman returned home on Monday from a four days peregrination through Center County.

Mrs. W. S. Rishton and son Myron arrived home on Saturday from Philadelphia where they visited a week.

John P. Conway of Scranton spent Sunday and Monday in town. His many warm friends were glad to see him.

Charles Kelchner, one of our esteemed subscribers of Fishingcreek, drove down to Bloomsburg today on business.

A. J. McHenry of Stillwater, member from Stillwater Boro., attended the meeting of the Democratic County Convention on Saturday.

Miss Edna Wilson has returned to her home on Market street after an extended visit with her sister and other relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Albert Pursel and Miss Cora Travelpiece of Orangeville, were in town Tuesday en route to Berwick and Wapwallopen, for a visit with friends.

The name of Moses Shields, Jr., appeared at the head of the Nicholson *Record* last week as editor and proprietor. No announcement was made in the paper in regard to the change. J. W. Kocher, who learned the printing trade in Bloomsburg, was the founder and former proprietor of the paper. Mr. Shields is the present representative in the legislature from Wyoming county.

Many people who think of Japan as only an island, small in extent and population, may change their impression by learning that the little "island" with its attachment of Formosa and Kuril islands, contains 160,000 square miles. Great Britain and Wales only contains 58,000, so that Japan is almost three times as large as Great Britain, and while Great Britain and Wales have 23,000,000 people Japan has 44,000,000, so that in the line of population and extent of territory she isn't so small. These islands are strung along the Atlantic coast, while the northern ones are in the arctic region, the southern ones are in the tropics, so that the empire contains every variety of climate and porduction.

Last season's championship record of the McDonald and Snyder base ball team of Wilkes-Barre, was no where in evidence in the game with Normal Saturday afternoon. If they played the games and accomplished what they claim to have done last season, their retrogression since that time has indeed been most grievous. In no department of the game did they show any form, and the first inning, during which Normal scored five runs, was about as much as anybody cared to see of the game. Long, formerly of Benton was on the slab for Normal and his performance was highly pleasing to his many friends, who had come down to see him pitch. Orrie has a bright future before him, and the next few seasons should place him in line for a league position.

The game ended with the score 11 to 4 in favor of Normal.

Miss Ferguson to Wed.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Margaret Ferguson, of Harrisburg, to Mr. George Wetherill Scott, of that place. The happy event will take place in the Grace Methodist Church, Harrisburg, on Tuesday afternoon, June 1st.

The bride to be is a daughter of the late Rev. W. G. Ferguson, a former pastor of the M. E. Church here, and a sister of Mrs. E. B. Tustin.

Normal School Examinations.

The annual examinations by the faculty and state board of examiners for 1905 will be held as follows:

Faculty preliminary examinations, Wednesday, June 7th at nine o'clock, a. m. These are required by the State before applicant can be placed before the State examiners. The State Board will be here the following week, and the examinations will be held Wednesday June 14th at nine o'clock, a. m.

Berwick Bridge Plans.

The County commissioners received this morning the plans and specifications for the Berwick bridge, so that it will not be long before something is doing in that direction.

Wash Dress Goods.

You will find the showing of these now wanted Dress Goods is at its height at *The Clark Store* where all the newest styles and materials are now displayed at prices to please all.

Fine Batiste

Our D. M. C. Batiste in the newest effects on fine Sea Island cloth at 15c. yd.

Organde Raye

A new sheer material in choice printings on good cloth. Newest patterns 17c. yd.

Eolienne

In all the new light shades. 30in wide; looks like silk, 25c. yd.

White Goods

Anything you may want in White Dress Goods for an occasion. Come and see them.

White Mohairs

You will find our showing of these very good. Yet they claim they're scarce. We have them 50c. yd.

Millinery

Anything you may need in Millinery or Millinery Work done of any kind at *The Clark Store*. See our Ladies' and Childrens hats. See the Ladies' hats at 3.50, 5.00 and 7.00.

Neckwear

All the newest neckwear now ready. Some advance styles are now ready.

Silk Organdie

One of the season's most stylish materials. You would almost think the flowers were laid on the goods so perfect is the printing—plain grounds 40 cents yd.

Printed Swisses

A handsome line of these popular wash goods, all styles 15 cents yd.

Shantung Silk

In the new rough weaves. Handsome goods 50c. yd.

Dotted Swisses.

In all the size dots from pin head to a nickle. All the new plaid and figured swisses from 17c. yd. to 84 cents yd. Also black and white swisses in dots.

Shirt Waist Suits

Our line of Wash Shirt Waist Suits are now ready from 2.00 to 6.50 per suit.

Dress Silks

Do you want a Silk Dress or Waist? If so, see our line. See the 27in changeable Taffetas at 74c., 27in White Habutia Silks 50 and 65 cents. Fancy Silks all kinds.

"Vudor" Porch Shades. Keep your porch cool. See them.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

HAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

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Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

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Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

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BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

To Wed in England.

The announcement of the engagement of Mr. William Carter Dickerman, son of ex-Congressman Charles H. Dickerman, of Milton, to Miss Alice Carter, has just been made. The bride is now in Europe and the wedding will take place next month at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. William E. Carter, at Rugby, England. The groom is third vice president of the American Car and Foundry Company and lives in New York. Mr. C. H. Dickerman and daughter will sail for Europe on June 4.

Leases and quit notices for sale at this office 4t.

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Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

2-03y

SAYS THE WORLD IS FLAT

Canadian City Clerk also Says Earth is Stationary.

NO LAW OF GRAVITATION

Is Willing to Debate the Question With Scientists.—Earth Rests on Water Not Air.

It is asserted that on the Niagara peninsula, five out of six persons believe that the earth we live on is flat and not globular. The chief exponent of this theory is John S. McClelland, city clerk of St. Catherine's, formerly editor of a daily newspaper.

Mr. McClelland is well educated and has made extensive study of astronomy. After much investigation he concluded that the earth is flat, and rests on water instead of air; that the sun is no bigger than it looks to the naked eye, and is only a few thousand miles above the earth.

The earth, Mr. McClelland thinks, is stationary, while the sun travels back and forth above it. The sun's intensity is not sufficient to light the whole earth at once, and thus when it is at one end of the world the other end is in darkness and night is accounted for.

Mr. McClelland points to the fact that the sun and moon are both seen shining at the same time, as unassailable evidence that the earth is not ball-like in shape.

He scouts the gravitation theory. There is no such thing as gravitation, he contends, and he asserts that the theory is merely an invention of astronomers to bolster up the superstition, as he calls it, that the earth is a globe.

As for the moon, Mr. McClelland is confident that it is not more than 500 miles away. The theory that the stars are as big as the earth is pronounced altogether ridiculous. The moon's light, he points out, is of a phosphoric character, not at all like that of the sun.

Mr. McClelland issued a challenge recently to members of the Royal astronomical society, living in Toronto and Hamilton, to meet him on the public platform and publicly discuss with him the question whether the earth is round or flat, and not one of the astronomers has seen fit to respond.

Then Mr. McClelland posted an offer, and it stands to-day, to pay $100 for a single proof that the earth is round like a ball. No one has yet come forward with the proof.

Believers in Mr. McClelland's theory can't understand why the astronomers don't come forward if they have any evidence that the earth is a globe.

Failing in his attempts to get up a debate with astronomers, Mr. McClelland is going to give a lecture in Hamilton on astronomy, and he has invited Toronto and Hamilton astronomers to take seats on the platform. If any of them accept the invitation, he hopes to get them to discuss the question publicly.

A week or so ago Rev. Dr. Marsh, a Hamilton astronomer of some repute, was advertised to give a lecture there on the planetary system. Hoping to be able to get a word in somewhere, Mr. McClelland journeyed to Hamilton and attended the lecture.

When Dr. Marsh and his friends heard that he was in the hall, they foiled his plans by taking up all the time themselves, and Mr. McClelland didn't get a chance to say a word.—New York Sun.

The Elephant as Nurse.

A woman in India tells this story of an elephant's skill as a nurse—"Thou art hungry doubtless, big mother," said Remmi, emerging presently from the hut with the baby in her arms. "Ishta, beautiful elephant, take care of baby; I am going to see to your dinner." She put the little restless brown bundle down on the ground between Ishta's two feet. Then she fetched the earthenware jar of unglazed red clay and filled it with live charcoal, setting it down to get heated through while she mixed flour and water into dough. With the skill of frequent practice she spread the dough mixture three or four inches thick all over the outside of the jar. While the dough was slowly baked by the heat from the embers inside, Ishta patient and docile, as was her wont, cared for the baby, gently restraining the little truant, who would have crawled away.

Now and again, when the baby limbs moved quicker and achieved a few paces of freedom, Ishta's trunk would carefully wind round the little body and lift it back to safety between the huge barriers of her feet, and the tip would gently pet and fondle away baby's fretfulness and impatience at control.—Hour Glass.

Panama's New Coat of Arms.

Panama, the new republic, has a coat-of-arms which consists of a shield surmounted by an eagle, in whose beak the ribbon upon which is written the motto of the State, "Paz, Libertad, Union, Progresso" (Peace, liberty, union, progress). Below, on the upper part of the shield, side by side, are the implements of war and of peaceful occupations.

Below this, occupying the central place, is a land and water view, the site of the canal; the fruits of the harvest and a rushing train on a track fill up the point of the shield. Flags drape it on either side and stars surmount the eagle.

Of course a ship is a "she." We have often heard of "ladyships."

WATCHING A NAVAL BATTLE.

Disappointing When Considered as a Spectacle.

One of the most disappointing things in this world is to witness a naval battle," said an old-time war correspondent who was present at Santiago when Cervera's fleet was destroyed. "To most persons a fight at sea means an unearthly, ear-splitting cannonade, accompanied by flashes of lightning as if a ship were turned into a volcano and followed by a pall of black and white smoke that extends far away to the horizon across the blue sea. As a matter of fact there is precious little of all this.

"At a distance of a mile from the scene of the fighting, about all the sounds heard on water is a succession of dull thuds very unlike the crash of giant guns and cannons fired ashore. Aboard a battleship in action of course the din is something unearthly; but the point I make is that the sound does not carry for a cent at sea, and that a man on top of a mountain three miles off will hear more noise of a sea battle than the fellow who is at sea and only a mile off.

"About the only magnificent sight afforded by the modern battleship in action is the tongues of flame as they leap out of the throats of the great guns to the accompaniment of puffs of white smoke. When a big gun is fired the smoke belches forth like a cloud of steam, shaped for all the world like a big, snowy balloon.

"To prove what slight noise is heard from a gun at sea, let me tell you an instance when our press boat was chased by a Spanish gunboat that was firing at us for an hour without us knowing it. We were off Havana during the early stage of the Spanish war, and were cruising back and forth one night, praying for something to happen, when about three of four miles off we made out the red and green side lights of a vessel that seemed to be moving head on in our direction.

"'Do you s'pose that fellow is following us, or do you think he is just doing patrol duty?' I asked the Captain.

"'We'll find out pretty quick,' was the answer, as the prow of our steamer was headed about and we started on a new tack.

"Out of the darkness from the direction of the gunboat came a flash of lightning.

"'We're going to have a storm, I think, I remarked to the Captain. 'Did you see that lightning?'

"We kept our eyes peeled for the storm and were watching the gunboat, which had changed its course, proving that it was heading for us, when a second flash of lightning came out of the darkness.

"'We're going to get something worse than a storm if we don't look out—those dagoes are firing at us!' said the Captain. 'We haven't a light aboard, but they can keep track of us by the smoke out of the funnel. I should say they were about three miles off.'

"'Can't you get a bit more of a wiggle on you?' I asked, anxiously. 'Seems to me they are closing up on us.'

"They were closing up indeed, and the worst of it was that our coal was of little use for steaming purposes. The Captain called the steward, who said he had eleven cans of lard that might be helpful, and lard in that climate being like so much liquid oil we took it below and threw it on the coal, and it sent up a blaze that reached like a torch clear out of the top of the funnel. But we got steam up in great shape, and we were able to go fifteen knots to the Spaniard's ten. When he saw us getting away from him he brought his ship broadside to and fired about everything he could point at us as a parting salute. We could see the flashes of lightning as they leaped out of the guns, and we held our breath for a minute or so, but even with the discharge of a broadside we never heard a sound."

How the Japanese Army Moves

on the Backs of Korean Coolies.

Gold in Manchuria.

In Manchuria gold has been found along the Amur river and its tributaries in the north, on the Sungari and its tributaries in the center, and in the Chang-Palshan mountains and the Liaotung peninsula in the north. There are also many isolated gold fields. The Chinese government has always tried to suppress gold mining in Manchuria, partly from superstitious reasons and partly because the Chinese fear the influx of the gold-digging communities. All the gold fields are a government monopoly, and they have been up to the present worked in a most unprofitable manner. Good authorities believe that Manchuria may some day rival Australia or South Africa in gold production.

IN LONDON TOWN

My young Southern cousin and I were doing the National Gallery. We were in the Turner Room, surrounded by those pictures for all the world like a series of inverted sunsets.

I was weary with the task and turned toward a seat with a hope of persuading Adele to rest a bit, when my eye fell on the occupants of two chairs nearest us.

Evidently two of London's smart set. They had reached a crisis. By what ways they had arrived I could not guess. They were utterly oblivious of their surroundings. She was a dainty bit of a woman, awfully chic in appearance, very little, pretty, fitted out better than even Bond's street's best. He was rigged as Sunday's Prayer Book Promenade in Hyde Park would find him. He was a man who had lived. She was a bit gray over the temples, as if a powder puff had been tapped on either side of the pompadour above her high-bred little face.

He sat sidewise, his arm over the back of his chair; she rested her forearm against the back of her chair and her hand lay in his naturally, as a lotus bud rests upon its element. The man did not even close his hands over hers. The touch of their souls was too close for them to need or heed material contact.

A second, and the eye took in the details of this living picture. I gave a gasp of surprise—of sympathy.

"What's the matter?" asked Adele.

My eyes carried hers to the two.

"It's their dilemma," I said.

"Nonsense. They are too old for romance," declared Adele with the insouciance of youth.

They were of my own time and generation, but then I myself felt somewhat the worse for wear.

"That's the very little woman we saw yesterday as we came from our sail to Greenwich. I remember the peculiar shade of that gown."

The same woman, but I had not recalled her face until Adele spoke. I had not noted the tint of her gown. Somehow the remembrance of the look of her face against the gray stones of the pier made me feel as if I were weaving the web of some story about the dainty little creature. The thought made me feel more weary. I sat down in a nearby chair.

"Adele," I said, "if you are going to do that Hogarth cuddy yonder go by yourself. I will wait here."

I sat thinking of a crisis of my own to which I had come long ago, when I heard the little woman say:

"It must end, Hugh. Yesterday when we came up from the river, you know—we passed a poor girl crouched on the stone steps. You hurried me on when I would have stopped to give her a shilling or two. You said: 'You must not even breathe the air with such.' We were gay with our gay companions, all laughingly hurrying from the rain. She—do you recall her face? Where do you suppose she is now? In the river?"

I recalled the girl. Such passive despair. I, having had no one to prevent me, flung her a sixpence or two. But that girl wanted a richer gift than any in that passing crowd had for giving. She wanted—Death.

"What does the girl matter?" said the man; "what is she to us?"

"You would not let me give her a shilling—she gave me—"

"Gave you?"

"Sight of her gave me insight, Hugh. Gave me sight of myself. I am as she is—"

"Dorothy." The pain in the man's voice was acrid.

"In the sight of our world—in sight of heaven, Hugh, we have done no harm, unless loving be so; but, Hugh, the spirit of the law! I keep saying over and over to myself, 'I am as she is—'"

The man said nothing, but I would not have worn his face then for a block of Standard Oil stock.

"It must end, Hugh—we met too late. Over and over I keep saying: I am like her—like her."

"Come, old poke," cried Adele, coming toward me, for she had done the shrimp girl and the marriage a la mode series in short order. "Take me away back to that Madonna of Carlo Dolci's with the dear bright flowers, but—never mind, so old, so tired—"

"I swear I am but forty.

"I will go with you, will let your old bones get a little rest."

So we went.

As we went toward the great iron gates our view of Landseer's lions was obstructed by a glittering trap, the restlessness of the two splendid horses attracting notice of the passersby. Said one:

"Lady Dorothy Lumley's."

I had a name for the heroine of my new story that was a-weaving.

Two days later I read in the Times: "Died of heart failure, Lady Dorothy Lumley, wife of —," and the rest of it.

It gave me quite a turn and I should have sat all day with only my pipe for companion, moaning over the death of a woman I had seen but twice, but that Adele had tired of all London had to show and craved now a certain American wild flower—Southern, at that.

I thought I knew a little shop where, if anywhere except along its own Alabama brooksides, it might be found. So we started on our search; Adele, at my side, teasing to be petted and prettily homesick, for Adele was pretty at anything.

Arrived, Adele was in her element. She found among the flowers new friends and greeted old, but could not discover her calycanthus.

As I waited, enjoying her joy in the wealth of blooms, I heard an address given: "Lord Lumley's, 59 Grosvenor street." Startled, I turned. Was that dainty little ghost of a woman going to haunt me?

One of those perfect valets, next to speechless before his employers, loquacious with his kind, was ordering to the given address heaps of lilies, white passion flowers and what not—all that could be found in the cold candor of snowy scented blossoming.

"Says my master, says 'e: 'Get the best.' Oh, 'e's a great 'un. Up'n go with 'im—if 'e don't change 'is mind first. A day ago it was h-America, and 'im going to 'unt mountain lions in New Mexico. Now, to-day, it's h off to the wars, it is."

"Gentleman in khaki ordered South, is 'e?"

"Gentleman goin' South. No change this tie. 'E just stopped me in h-our pa-kin' long enough to send me 'ere, and, says 'e: 'Get the best.' Oh, 'e's a great 'un, Sir Hugh Clavering."

The hero of the story that was a-weaving had found a name.

The little shopman, elated to very unsalesmanlike zeal by Adele's joy in his collection, with utter disregard of his own business or knowledge—but he should let that of others alone—was about to present to Adele the rest of my day, by telling her that she could gain sight and scent of her longed-for bloom at Kew Gardens.

Just as the load of cool, white blossoming splendor left the shop Adele said she was ready to go, and she came up and clasped both hands about my arm, and I knew that meant—Kew Gardens.

Two years later I was back in London where all the world crowded to a coronation. But I came at Adele's bidding.

She was to be married and I must come to look upon the man of her choice. She had been taken by an erratic father to all sorts of outlandish places since I had piloted her over London. The father was an old Confederate general whose hill acres had turned to a set of coal mines, and whose lowland plantations were about to sprout oil, while two new railroads had seen fit to cross themselves and uprear a city on his private "wild lands."

The shadow of Big Ben fell a-near us as we watched together, Adele and I, the London crowds welcoming home the South African soldiers.

In the procession the man who, next to Lord Kitchener, looked the most tired of all the noise and blare of applause, happened to look our way.

As his eye fell on us his face lit with the flashing of a uniquely pleasant smile. Adele caught my arm and waved in her other hand a bit of lawn and lace: "Look," she said, "that is he whom you must love for my sake, that is Hugh."

I looked at the man's face, and recognized—Sir Hugh Clavering. I turned to look at Adele. She had not the least recollection of that incident of two years ago in the National Gallery. I wondered had he.

I asked myself: "Is that dainty little ghost of a woman going to haunt me?"—Martha Young, in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Barbarous Punishment.

It was sixty years ago that England abolished flogging at sea; it has long been abolished in our army and navy; and now the Czar of Russia has abolished the harshest remnants of the barbaric punishments of former times, namely, castigation with cudgels and cat-o'-nine tails, chaining to the car and shaving the head, which were still inflicted for certain offenses on persons exiled to venal settlements or to the mines. Castigation with the cat-o'-nine tails and even with cudgels not infrequently ended in death, and was one of the harshest forms of the death penalty, being death by torture. The abolition of the cudgel and of the "cat" does not, however, mean the prohibition of corporal punishment altogether. The revised statute of June 15 prescribes chastisement with birch rods up to 100 blows. Barbaric punishment can be inflicted by birch rods, if not as severely as by "cat" or cudgel. The better way would be to abolish punishment by flagellation altogether. Leslie's Weekly.

Tales That Will Serve.

The marine reporter, contributing to a publication in Gloucester, Mass., reports that a swordfish attacked a fishing schooner, rammed the vessel, and in its wriggling effort to escape, sawed a hole in the bottom. He added that, half the crew bailing and the other half managing the sails, the boat reached harbor at the point of sinking. It was stated in a contemporary of this city that a customer in a restaurant, being served with a tough steak, seized the latter and beat the waiter insensible. Many are the contributions to the gayety of the wise and guillibility of the credulous. These tales will adorn more than one serious fireside argument. And they will do as well as some other tales.—St. Louis Republic.

Pirates of the Red Sea.

The Italian cruiser Barbarigo, which has just arrived at Naples from the Red Sea, reports that piracy is still rampant, and adds that jail birds from the Italian territory form a disagreeably large proportion of those practicing it. The last operation engaged in by the Barbarigo was the capture of an Arab dhow having on board 214 good rifles and 12,000 cartridges. The attack was first delivered from the Italian steam pinnace Antelope, but the dhow made a stout resistance, the crew only surrendering after a savage fight on the deck with a boarding party.—London Globe.

A mother's love starts a man or woman on the right path. The right remedy at the right time fits a mother for the ordeal. Motherhood is often looked forward to with feelings of great dread by most women. At such a time when she is nervous, dyspeptic, irritable and in need of a uterine tonic—something which will calm the nervous system through the special organs, and a strength builder, she will find Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription just what is needed. Here is a medicine that has stood the test of a third of a century with approval, in that time it has sold more largely than any other remedy put up specially for woman's weaknesses. It is guaranteed by the proprietors not to contain a particle of alcohol—which could only do harm to a sensitive system.

The World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, offer a $500 reward for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, biliousness and headache.

A New Fence Law.

The new line fence law which was recently approved by Governor Pennypacker, will be of interest to every farmer and property owner in this state. The act provides that each property owner must keep up half of the line fence and if he does not the adjoining property owner can put up the fence and collect the cost for so doing. In case of disputes the township auditors are made the arbitrators. In this capacity township auditors will be important officers hereafter as line fence disputes are numerous.

Reduced Rates to Williamsport, Pa., Account Knights Templar Parade.

On account of the Knights Templar parade at Williamsport, Pa., May 23, 1905, the Pennsylvania Railraad Company will sell excursion tickets to Williamsport, Pa., from Renovo, Lewisburg, Creasy, Selinsgrove, Mt. Carmel, Halifax, Fassett, and intermediate points *at greatly reduced rates—practically one fare for the round trip.* Tickets will be sold and good going and returning only on May 23.

It will Surprise you—try it.

IT IS the medicine above all others for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it —B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

MY SON was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

"Alas! I know not which way to turn," cried the maiden in distress. And then, with the inconsistency of her sex, she promptly turned pale.

Sick Wives and Daughters.

You have often seen them with pale faces, poor appetite, head and back ache, symptoms common to the sex. Fathers and mothers, lose no time in securing Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. It will cost only one dollar and is much cheaper than sickness. Write to Dr. David Kennedy's Sons, Rondout, N. Y., for a free sample bottle.

Within twelve hours of last week 12,039 immigrants arrived in New York, breaking all records, while it is said 90,000 Russian Hebrews are preparing to emigrate to this country. Yet there are Americans who think restriction of our immigration laws unnecessary.

The profit of a gold mine depends, not on the amount of rock crushed under the stamps but upon the amount of gold which can be extracted from the rock. In a similar way the value of the food which is eaten does not depend on the quantity which is taken into the stomach but upon the amount of nourishment extracted from it by the organs of nutrition and digestion. When these organs are diseased they fail to extract the nourishment in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the several organs of the body, and these organs cannot work without nourishment. The result is heart "trouble," liver "trouble," and many another ailment. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acting on every organ of the digestive and nutritive system, restores it to health and vigor. It cures diseases remote from the stomach through the stomach in which they originated. "Golden Medical Discovery" contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discovered an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women's ills, call d AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Cures female weaknesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. 5-4 4t

LOTTERIES IN DANGER.

Business Men May Have to Abandon Premiums by Drawing.

It is extremely likely that business men who are in the habit of attracting trade by distributing coupon tickets with each purchase, each ticket a chance on some valuable premium, to be given away by drawing, will have to abandon this method of bringing business to their houses, for the postal department is tightening the lines about them.

Erie has received a great deal of attention along this line during the past winter, and the different merchants' and business men's organizations are seeing that the matter is not allowed to drop out of sight.

The post office department has ruled that such drawings are clearly violations of the law, and that all publications carrying advertisements of such schemes shall be thrown out of the mails.

Merchants generally maintain that the so-called "lottery" is legal as when used to simply bring business and when no money is taken for tickets which are distributed.

Town Betterment.

A Western Community Beautified by School Children.

Every summer a village improvement society in a western community has the school children assist it in making the town attractive, and the plan has proved a big success. The day the public schools close members of the society visit them and organize a junior association among the children, and prizes are offered for the best work done.

Eight awards are offered—first, second and third prizes of $5, $3 and $2 respectively for the greatest improvement in the back yards, and the same for front yards to the middle of the street; $3 for the best window box in a home where there was no ground to cultivate, and $5 for the largest number of contributing members added to the club.

The children do all the work of the yards. About fifty children enter the lists. Visits are made by members of the club about July 1st to the houses of all the enrolled competitors and conditions carefully noted. Suggestions for laying out and planting the gardens are also made. Rounds are again made before the opening of school to note the change.

By this plan there is a general cleaning up of back and front yards, the lawns are cared for and flowers are to be seen everywhere. The plan can be tried in any community in the land to good advantage.

The Deadly Hat Pin.

Did you ever notice a bevy of school girls with their jaunty hats perched on their heads and nine-tenths of them with pins projecting beyond their hats for several inches? The great mystery is that more than one eye has not been gouged with these instruments of torture.

A crusade among mothers would not be a bad thing against the use of hat pins, or if they must be used get them of a length that will answer the purpose and not project to a dangerous length beyond the hat. The old fashioned rubber hat tape used to fill the bill nicely without injury to the scalp of the wearer or menace to persons they come in contact with. Mothers, before we have the sight of some of our little ones ruined and eyes disfigured look out for the hat pin and see that it is not of unnecessary length.

Hearst Buys the Cosmopolitan

The Cosmopolitan Magazine has become the property of William R. Hearst. Mr. Hearst has gone to Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, but the details of the transaction by which John Brisben Walker relinquishes the ownership of the magazine have been concluded. The magazine was founded by Mr. Walker in 1889, since which time it has been uninterruptedly under his control as editor and publisher.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES | FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES | SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES | SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES | WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES | COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES | COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES | KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES | SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES | BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

OUR CANNIBAL COUSINS

Most Vicious of Savages Are Philippine Moros.

FUTURE CITIZENS—MAY BE

Defy Civilization.—Annual Human Sacrifice in October When Thirty Slaves are Roasted Alive.

Bloodthirsty cannibals who offer up human sacrifices once a year are the Lanao Moros, who form a village on the Philippine concession at the World's Fair. They are the most savage of the savages, and even at the fair are carefully watched to prevent them from murdering anybody.

The Lanao Moros are eaters of human flesh, and after a battle they enjoy a barbaric feast of the human beings they have slain or the prisoners they have captured. In their battles rather than be captured and roasted alive their enemies will kill themselves.

From about October 2 to 12 of every year they have their annual human sacrifice, as did the Aztecs of Cortez's day. Between these days each Sultan of whom there are thirty, sends a slave to the feast. The Moros build a fountain-shaped pyramid of rocks, under which is a fire. When the rocks are heated to a white heat the slaves are bound and thrown upon the burning stones, where they are roasted.

When life is extinct and it is considered by the Moro chef that they are properly roasted, the bodies are taken out on bamboo sticks and then the savages thrust into the parched bodies individual sticks of bamboo and the feast begins.

They are the only cannibals of the present day in the Philippines, and despite the efforts of the War Department, still offer up human sacrifices and eat of human flesh. Desperate efforts have been made to abolish these barbaric feasts, but to no avail, and already C. H. Wax, in charge of these savages at the World's Fair, is planning what he'll do when October 2 comes around and his barbarians demand their annual human-blood meal.

Of all the savages in the Philippines these Lanao Moros are the most vicious and bloodthirsty. They require watching every minute of the day and great care is exercised to see that visitors are properly warned of their danger when around them.

"These fellows are the wildest and most savage people on the face of the globe to-day," said Mr. Wax, who was private secretary to Governor Ballard, and who talks their language like a native. "I saw one of their human sacrifices and it was the bloodiest and most awe-inspiring sight I ever saw, and I trust that I shall never witness another. The slaves sent in by the Sultans are fattened for the feast as we fatten cattle in the States for slaughter in the stock yards. This human offering has been handed down since the beginning of time, and the Spaniards made desperate efforts to break it up, but unsuccessfully.

"The United States soldiers have tried, too, to break up the slaughter of the slaves, but to no avail, for it positively cannot be prohibited. At these barbaric feasts some 100,000 Moros gather, so you see that it is utterly out of the question for the army to prohibit them.

"Human life counts for positively nothing among these Lanao Moros. Murder is so common as to attract no attention. The Sultan has the power of life or death, and so have the datos, and anybody they want killed they simply order him killed. Among the natives they slaughter their enemies. The only way to deal with them is by their own way— that is, kill them. To imprison them is worse than useless.

"I am carefully guarding the public against them, so that I don't believe there is any danger, but as the most savage of the savages of the world they are naturally a curiosity."

A New Carnegie Story.

Business rivals of Andrew Carnegie were at one time helpless to account for his ability to undersell them in whatever market they turned to. They sent experts quietly to look over his work and report. Mr. Carnegie, it is said, heard of their presence. He invited them to an inspection with himself as guide, and at last offered to show them the secret of his success. He took them into a room lined with books and reports, where a dozen clerks were at work on documents and figures. This room represented an expenditure of $80,000 a year.

"It is worth that," said Mr. Carnegie, "for a business man to know at any moment all the details of his business."—World's Work.

Inventor of Ice Cream.

A French chef who prepared a snow-like dish for the Duc de Chartres in 1774 is said to have been the first to make that cool luxury known as ice cream. Lord Bacon was possessed of the knowledge that there was a process of congealation by means of snow and salt; but to him this was a scientific fact, and he little dreamed of the idea that in after years this congealation would prove such a delightful refreshment. Iced drinks and water ices were known to the Parisian epicures fully a century and a half before they were introduced into England. These dainties, it is thought, probably came from the Far East by means of some traveler, who probably tasted sherbet.

We suppose even a moth has a mother.

NAMING PORT ARTHUR.

Named After Commander of First Ship in Harbor.

Probably few know why Port Arthur, where so much of the dramatic aspect of the Russo-Japanese war has had its setting, is so called.

It was named on June 20, 1860, after Lieut. Arthur, of the English navy.

Lieut. Filliam Arthur was in command of a little gunboat, the Algerine, attached to a surveying expedition of the navy, which was being carried on preliminary to the landing made by the French and English in August, 1860.

Lieut. Arthur was not by any means in command of the expedition, nor even in command of the flagship, which was the Acteon, which was called the "Noah's ark" of the period by the officers of the English navy.

She was almost helpless and was towed from place to place by one of the smaller vessels of the expedition. While the Algerine was towing, the entrance to Port Arthur was made.

LIEUT. WILLIAM ARTHUR.

The fact that he was towing the Acteon gave Lieut. Arthur the honor, for he did in fact command the first ship to enter.

The work done by the vessels of this little expedition in surveying the harbors, coast and the Chinese fortifications made possible the disembarkation of the whole force of the allies in August, 1860, without the loss of a man.

The first chart of Pigeon bay, where the Acteon made her first anchorage in this vicinity, was drawn by William Blakeney, paymaster-in-chief of the English navy. He was then in the Acteon and took part in all this survey work, whose importance, little understood at the time, has since been shown to be so tremendous.

Airships and the Tariff.

As already announced, the collector at New York is holding up a Santos-Dumont airship as dutiable. Here again the question of classification comes in. Evidently the Dingley tariff has nothing to say about airships, and this creature of the air may be one thing at one time and another thing at another, according to circumstances. Last year it was a piece of scientific apparatus, and was admitted free; but this year it is a revenue hunter, and if it escapes duty it must be as theatrical property, which the owner must remove from the country within six months. The situation is not particularly formidable as yet. The flying machine has not reached a point of independence and development where it is sufficient unto itself. It can be corralled and captured and brought to terms. It can be called a scientific machine, a theatrical property or, even a bird, and it has no redress.

But the clumsy, faltering and floundering airship of to-day is supposed to be the prophecy of stately aerial argosies that in the fullness of time shall float upon the ether as the greyhounds of the ocean float upon the sea, and they will lay their course anywhere in atmospheric space according to the pleasure of their human directors. Then will come the despair of custom house officers. Not the ships alone, but their contents can be landed in any wilderness that may be selected. —Boston Transcript.

Youth, Dress and Economy.

Economy is the first element of success. No young man needs three or four suits of clothes. Two are enough. The only thought a young man needs to spend on his wardrobe is to look out for bargains and get all of his clothes—hats, suits, underwear, shoes, etc.—at the lowest price. Their ridiculous dress more than anything else proves that our boys need someone to keep them in check.

Every young man should watch the clothing market as closely as a successful Wall street broker watches the stock market. Let him be on the lookout for bargains, and he is fostering a business trait which augurs well for his success.

The boy who trains himself to look out for bargains in wearing apparel will know how to get bargains in stocks if he ever goes into Wall street trading. But the young man who pays four times more than their intrinsic value for colored neckties and polka-dot socks just because he thinks they will look pretty had better keep away from business.—Russell Sage.

Her beautiful white arms were very much in evidence at the dinner table when she turned to the young man at her side and remarked:

"I am being tortured! I was vaccinated last week and it is just taking."

"Why," he exclaimed in surprise, "I don't see any evidence of it. Where were you vaccinated?"

"In Boston," was the smiling reply.

SOCIAL IDEAS IN RUSSIA

Theatres and Concert Halls For Factory Employees.

SCHOOLS AND NURSERY

Many Points for Us to Learn From Movements of Industrial Improvement in Russia.

It will surprise many readers to learn that there are points in the social and industrial welfare movement for which democratic America may look up to autocratic Russia. That such is the case Dr. William H. Tolman, head of the American Institute of Social Service, indicates in his leading article in the May number of the institute's official publication, Social Service.

For instance, at Popoff's factory, not far from Moscow, there is a popular theatre with accommodations for some 700. The plays are given from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening of fete days in summer and winter. There is no stock company, the roles being filled by the clerks and workmen. Each play costs ordinarily $64.50, but the admission is free. The company chooses the plays, and those found to be most preferred are by two Russian authors, while Moliere comes third. In addition to the theatricals, readings are given in the same building every Sunday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock from works approved by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Musical evenings are also furnished by an orchestra and a chorus composed exclusively of the workmen in the factory. A tea-room was opened in 1895 which contains an organ, a stereoscope, a billiard table and other games; also papers and magazines selected from a special catalogue of books permitted to be read by the people. Admission to the room is free, not only for the workmen but others.

At the Norsky Manufactory another of Russia's industrial welfare movements is to be studied. Readings are to be given each Sunday from October to Easter. Each session is divided into two parts, the first concerned with religious or moral works; the second, classic works. The space of three years is allotted to Russian history, with illustration of notable events by means of lantern slides.

Still further example of Russian progress in this direction is to be seen at another factory, where lectures are given every Sunday and fete day by religious teachers or technical engineers.

Vladimir F. Gnesin writes for the same number of Social Service concerning the great Jaroslaw Mills in Russia, founded under Peter the Great. Besides social welfare arrangements such as Dr. Tolman describes, the company running these mills provides a nursery for the care of infants whose mothers are obliged to go out to work. For children of five to ten years there is a kindergarten, attended daily by about seven hundred boys and girls and for still older children of employees there are several schools in which physical culture and, for the girls, needlework are taught, besides the usual school subjects.

A society founded in 1897 in St. Petersburg was the first attempt in Russia to aid girls of the working classes in their hard struggle for life.

The activity of this society manifests itself particularly in Sunday assemblies, which give young women the possibility of passing their time on this day profitably, sensibly and agreeably. Moral instruction is given by a priest and there are simple lectures on history, geography, hygiene and art, the talks being always illustrated with lantern pictures.

The society has established two boarding-houses, one receiving some forty girls and the other about a hundred. On the payment of $2.50 a month the working girl may have a bed in a dormitory, a little wardrobe, with the privilege of the parlor and a commodious kitchen, with cooking utensils.

Prince Pu Lun of China.

Accompanied by Otto Mathi, of St. Louis, the distinguished foreigner, heir to the throne of China, is shown

enjoying a ride on a steam launch at the World's Fair.

The St. Louis Stamps.

The Louisiana Purchase stamps are very beautiful, though not, according to some of the best judges, of quite so distinctive a character as the Columbian, Omaha or Buffalo issues. No country in the world approaches the United States in stamp-making. One of the chiefs in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing says that all the sheets of this "commemorative series of 1904" were microscopically examined after coming off!" and if even a pin point of a flaw or blemish was discovered the sheet was at once burned up, holus bolus. The same care is observed in making our common, everyday adhesives.

FOUR-FOOTED BAROMETERS.

Also Bipeds Who Can Tell to a Nicety When Showers Are Going to Fall.

The best barometer in our office happens to be a member of the staff, says London "Answers." We can always tell what the weather is going to be like when he is about. Rain on the morrow gives him a severe headache to-day.

To-day he may be calm and the sun shining, making every one happy and joyous, and if our colleague gives vent to his animal spirits and joins in the merriment with the rest of the world, we know that the pleasant weather, with its calm and sunshine, will be repeated to-morrow.

But if he be depressed and afflicted with a violent nervous headache, that is a sign for all the members of the staff to come down to the office the following day provided with umbrellas, goloshes and rain-proof coats. It is going to rain—and it invariably pours.

There are few better informed meteorological experts than a fox terrier or an Aberdeen collie. Both smell the rain and storm which are yet far off. The collie, when a storm is in the air, becomes semi-stupid and very sleepy, refuses his food and gets bad tempered; but when the rain falls the dog becomes his old self again.

A terrier reveals the secret of coming rain by scratching holes in the earth and howling when any of his human friends go out, and he sleeps restlessly.

Pussy takes things more calmly and more philosophically. Few cats like remaining indoors when fine weather is prolonged, but the feline instinct in the matter of knowing when it is going to rain is so very acute that pussy prepares for a stay indoors some hours before the rain comes.

Watch her antics. She will curl herself into a ball on the hearthrug and will probably place one paw behind her ear. Now she sits up lazily and commences to wash her face. Her fur is dull looking and she holds her head down. The coming rain influences even the nervous system of a cat.

Robins excitedly announce a coming change in the weather from fair to rain, or vice versa, from the tops of trees. Like the sparrow which chirps incessantly, the robin twitters frantically. Other birds bespeak every notification on the dial of a barometer, and those who follow the habits of the denizens of the feathered kingdom can read the signs with ease.

Sailors, for instance, study the seagull. The latter makes a splendid living barometer. If a covey of seagulls fly ceaward early in the morning, sailors and fishermen know that the day will be fine and the wind fair; but if the birds keep inland—though there be no haze hanging out toward the sea to denote unpleasant weather—interested folk know that the elements will be unfavorable.

Of all weather fish, the dolphin is the most remarkable. During a fierce gale or storm at sea the mariner knows that the end is near if he can see a dolphin or a number of that fish, sporting on the high sea waves.

Geronimo.

The greatest war chief the Apaches ever had, considered as ranking above any Indian chief in the country's history, not excepting Sitting

Bull. He is now a government prisoner at Fort Sill, I. T.

When the Body Loses Height.

"What are the proportions of the ideal human body?" The vexed question has never been answered conclusively.

A corollary of it is this: "What are the proportions of the average healthy man or woman as we find them?" Not even to this has a reply been given.

However, we are approaching it. Scientists have made myriads of measurements of the stature of man, and some of them are quoted by Fleet Surgeon Williams in the annual report on the health of the navy, just issued.

To begin with, the boy when born is about half an inch taller than the girl. This difference is maintained till near the age of 13, when, in this country and America, the average girl is taller and heavier than the boy. This halting, so to speak, on the part of the male is speedily recovered, and he again outruns the female in size.

At the period of full development the man's average height compared with the woman's average is as 16 to 15.

Both men and women maintain their maximum height till the age of 50 years, when they begin to grow shorter, until at 90 they have lost three inches.

The reason for this dwindling is attributed to the sinking of the soft parts between the bones and to the stoop gradually acquired by old people.—London Leader.

THOUSAND MUSICIANS

Will Render "Onward Christian Soldiers" at Williamsport.

One of the features of the parade during the Knights Templar conclave at Williamsport, May 23, will be the formation of massed bands. Every player engaged in the different bands—about thirty-five in number—which will participate in the parade, will be assigned to their proper places in this formation. There will be probably over 1,100 musicians in the mass.

After the formation has been completed, on Market, between Third and Fourth streets, at the conclusion of the parade, the mammoth band will march up Third street and will play "Religioso" a famous march, in which "Onward Christian Soldiers" and "Adeste Fideles," are introduced. Each bandmaster is now being notified to provide himself with a copy of this march.

Lyman J. Fisk, the noted Williamsport musical director, will have the bands in charge. Several assistants will also help in getting the bands into formation.

The formation will face Third street and will be led by a row of cornetists extending the entire width of the street and as close together as they can conveniently stand. The remaining instrumentation will be arranged likewise.

The massed bands will be the greatest attraction of the conclave to the general public.

That was a genius, also an editor of an interior Pennsylvania newspaper, who in reply to a correspondent who asked whether he would accept his pay for subscription in chickens, said: "Yes—and wood and meal, meat and corn, and potatoes and peaches, and Billey goats and pigs, and horses, and hay, and land, and mules and cows, and calves and rabbits, and wheat, and turnips, and any old thing you've got. We have on rare occasions even taken money on subscription.

An eastern scientist is trying to find out why men are baldheaded. Anybody can answer that question. Its because the hair tonics don't fulfil the promises printed on the wrappers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, County and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, JUNE 3d, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of West Berwick, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Lot number 101 in Michael's Addition to the Borough of West Berwick, Pa. Being fifty feet front on Spring Garden Avenue and extending in depth one hundred and seventy feet to Schley Alley, and improved with a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of David A. Michael vs. Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan and to be sold as the property of Rebecca A. Levan and Stephen Levan.

C. C. EVANS, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In Re-estate of Elvina Heilman, late of Jamison City, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County; to make distribution of funds in the hands of the Executor of the estate of Elvina Heilman, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Andrew L. Fritz on Main street in the town of Bloomsburg, Pa. on Saturday, May 27th 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AUBER J. ROBBINS, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Annie E. Davis Gwinner, late of the Borough of Centralia, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

J. M. GWINNER, Centralia, Pa. Administrator.

E. J. FLYNN, Atty. 5-18 6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Rachael M. Girton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael M Girton, deceased have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to

WM CHRISMAN, Executor. 4-27 6t*

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila	400,000	3,825,160	1,419,6
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,538,916	1,021,6
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,758,307	428,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,864

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, both rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1905.

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State Board of Health Will Help Boroughs and Townships in Need.

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"That the sum of $50,000 be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated and set apart out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of creating an emergency fund to be used as occasion may require by the State Board of Health in the suppression and the prevention of disease and the protection of human life in times of epidemic diseases beyond the ability of the local authorities to check.

"The money herein appropriated shall be held in the treasury of the commonwealth and whenever the secretary of the State Board of Health shall find that the public health is threatened, either by epidemic or as a result of great disaster to such an extent that the local authorities are unable to meet the emergency, he shall prepare a statement to that effect rehearsing all the facts in the case and the reason for considering that state aid is needed and to what amount, and transmit the same to the governor.

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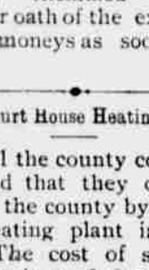
ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Spring Humors

Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Forming in combination the Spring Medicine *par excellence*, of unequalled strength in purifying the blood as shown by unequalled, radical and permanent cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Scald Head	Boils, Pimples
All Kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Dyspepsia, Etc

Accept no substitute, but be sure to get Hood's, and get it today.

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—Two urchins appeared at the post office window the other evening and the larger of the two was handed a package by the clerk on which was a label reading "Tapering Waist Effect." "Let's see it," said the smaller urchin as he made a grab for the box; "Nit," said the other, "you don't get a look at this," it's mamma's and she don't want any one to know she's got it.

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—Hustling down Main street the other day a man stopped us and said we did not publish all the news, that is, all that happened. We should say we don't. If we published all that happened we would soon be with the angels. In order to please the people we must print only the nice things said of them and leave the rest to gossip. Yes it's a fact, we don't print all the news. If we did would'nt it make spicy reading? But it would be for one day only. The next day you would read our obituary, and there would be a new face in another world. "All the news" is all right when its about the other fellow.

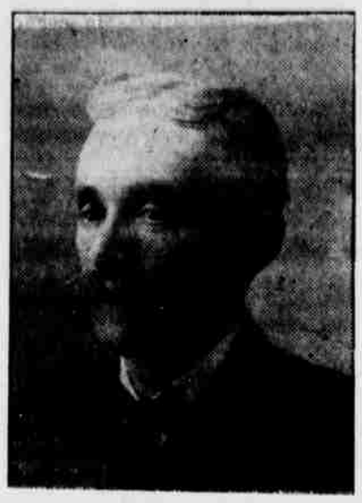
Reckless Automobilists.

Joseph Cowan, E.K. Freas and S. D. Cole of Bloomsburg, who made the century run on Sunday via Bloomsburg, Hazleton, Tamaqua and Pottsville, caused a team belonging to David Bartlett to run away. He was driving in Conyngham and the automobilists approached without any warning from behind and frightened the horse. It ran from the roadway, and the top of the carriage coming in contact with the low branches of a tree was torn off and the harness damaged. Fortunately no one was injured. Although the men in the auto saw the result of their reckless speeding they did not even slow down. Mr. Bartlett is trying to learn the license number of the auto, and if successful will bring suit against the owner. Mr. Bartlett is brother-in law of Councilman Coburn. *Hazleton Sentinel.*

WM. BOGERT, OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP,

Candidate for County Commissioner.

NORTH SIDE. SECOND TERM.



Who was the only regular Democratic nominee from the north side 3 years ago, and elected by the Democratic Party, and who now claims second term under the party custom. Your support is respectfully solicited.

—FOR—

Register and Recorder

Vote for and Use Your Influence to Nominate

FRANK W. MILLER,

of Centralia, Pa.

When a man is elected to an office, he becomes a public servant and it is his duty to do his work as well as it can be done, keep a correct record of the receipts of his office and yearly account to the public for same. If elected to the office of Register and Recorder, I pledge myself to do this, and every dollar of the income of the office will be accounted for and the share due the county, paid to the county.

NAN PATTERSON FREE.

Released From Tombs and Left for Washington Friday Afternoon.

Nan Patterson, the one time Floradora show girl, was released from the Tombs prison at New York on Friday, after almost a year within its walls, awaiting a determination of the charge that she had murdered her protector, Caesar J. Young, a race bookmaker.

She left for Washington at 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon. She was loudly cheered by a crowd of 2,000 persons as she left the prison.

Her release was made at the instance of District Attorney Jerome, who said he did not believe another trial would result other than in a disagreement. At the same time he declared that there had been a serious miscarriage of justice. He said many of the newspapers had labored to create sympathy for the girl.

Royal Arcanum Gains.

The following statistics, made public at the state session of the order, will be of interest to the many members of the Royal Arcanum in Bloomsburg: Gain in membership during the past two years 5,667, total membership on December 31, 35.995, cash balance to the credit of the grand council, March 31st, $17,014.51, an excess over March 31, 1903, or $2,750.11.

STORY OF CAL-CURA.

Discovered by Dr. David Kennedy—Only Kidney Remedy Sold Under Guarantee.

Dr. David Kennedy was born in New York City, but at an early age his family moved to Roxbury, N.Y. He was graduated in 1860 from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He at once volunteered as a surgeon and was assigned to the United States Army General Hospital in West Philadelphia, and soon became President of the Examining Board and Consulting Surgeon. After the war, Dr. Kennedy settled in Rondout, City of Kingston, N. Y., where for a number of years he enjoyed a large practice as an operative surgeon. He was one of the Presidential Electors of New York State, Mayor of Kingston for four years, and held many other professional, business and political offices.

The latest achievement of his life was the discovery of Cal-cura Solvent, a positive cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In speaking of this remarkable remedy, he said: "Cal-cura Solvent is the crowning achievement of my life. It will not disappoint."

Your druggist will return your money if Cal-cura fails to cure, and The Cal-cura Company, of Rondout, N. Y., will pay the druggist. Cal-cura Solvent cures 98% of all cases of Kidney, Bladder and Liver disorders. $1.00 a bottle. Only one size.

TRAGIC DETAILS OF AWFUL DISASTER.

[Continued from 1st page.]

sent it to the Boyd Estate undertaking establishment. The skin was remarkably well preserved and there is no mistaking that it was that of a man's hand, as all of the fingers are distinct and the nail on one of them is intact. The hand was evidently a large one. None of the fingers, apparently, had worn a ring.

It is hard to account for the manner in which the skin was torn from the hand. There are no particles of flesh whatever adhering to it and the skin shows no signs of having been burned.

Persons early on the scene picked up numerous valuables, which, for the most part, were returned to their owners when possible. One patrolman picked three gold watches out of the debris. It is believed that there were but few cases of theft, although negroes and foreigners are said to have attempted to go through the clothing of some of the dead before daylight.

Responsibility for the disastrous wreck will in all probability be laid at the door of the Federal bill passed, against the protest of railroad managers three years ago, requiring air brakes upon fifty per cent. of the cars composing a freight train.

Scores of wrecks in all parts of the country are said by railroad officials to have been caused by this law. Under its terms the fore part of every freight train is braked by air. When the first cars are stopped suddenly the rear cars of the train bump into the head cars with mighty force and a weakened coupliug or damaged car causes some car to buckle and fall across any track that may be adjoining.

This was exactly what happened in this instance. It has happened six or seven times recently right in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, but this time a swift express was plunging along on the track.

Coroner Krause and a specially empanelled jury is conducting an investigation along this line and the jury's verdict may contain some recommendation regarding the repeal of the law, and may also deal with the question of the method of lighting employed upon cars. Conflicting statements are made regarding the part played by the gas tanks under the cars in the disaster, and the railroad officials and Coroner are making a study of the problem.

It is said that no person or persons will be held in any way individually accountable for the killing and injuring of the passengers and the loss of the two trains. Every witness agrees that it was an accident pure and simple. The question remains, however, as to whether or not a change in the law might not prevent a similar tragedy.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials have been flooded with pathetic appeals from relatives of people who were on the train, and who have not been heard from at home. There are still many among the missing and some of them were probably burned up so badly that no trace of them remains.

No estimate of the financial loss of railroad property has been made by the railroad officials, although it is said that $100,000 will not cover the loss of the passenger train alone. The locomotive can be rebuilt, but outside of this all is a total loss. Over five freight cars were consumed by the flames the remainder of the train having been cut loose and taken a safe distance away. The passenger train that was destroyed was composed of engine No. 2423, one express car, one baggage car, two coaches and the Pullman sleeping cars, Socrates, Paxton and Raritan, for Pittsburg; Garnet for Cleveland, and the Tyrolean for Cincinnati.

"The Garden of Eden," says a certain very observing gentleman, wasn't a marker to the garden of millinery as seen from the balcony of a local church last Sunday, and the day was decidedly unfavorable for delicate headgear at that.

OUR MAY SALE

Most Successful Sale We Have Had.

New good at the lowest prices we have known.

Best Calico, 4½c. yd.	$1.00 Dress and Waist Silks, 64c. yd.
Best Apron Gingham, 5½c. yd.	$1.00 Dress Goods, black, white and colors 69c. yd.
Bleached Sheets, 34c each.	50c. Dress Goods, all colors, 44c. yd.
39c. White Linen Voile, 18c. yd.	Best Wash Silks, 42c. yd.
Woman's Pure White Ribbed Vests 9 cents	25c. Shoe Dressing, 18c.
Children's Ribbed Black Stockings, all sizes 7c. pair	Torchin Lace, 3½c. yd.
Children's Lace Stripe Stockings, 10c. pair	12 to 18c. Embroidery, 9c. yd.
	Lonsdale Cambric, 9c. yd.

R. E. Hartman,

SUCCESSOR TO I. W. HARTMAN & SON

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

NOW IS THE TIME

of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,

438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

Time to Think of

Summer Footneeds.

A rising thermometer suggests low shoes. Every woman hails with delight the return of the Oxford season.

"John Kelly"

shoes never before came to us in more attractive styles.

Patents for Sundays and Tans for every day.

The new lasts—the smart patterns—the wide ribbon ties—all deserve your thoughtful attention. The most popular styles at

$2.00 to $3.00.

W. H. MOORE,

Corner Main and Iron Sts.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

USE BLACK DIAMOND WHISKY

Beagle Studio,

Prompt attention given

Photographic Work

Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.

The Beagle Studio

MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

—o—

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

—o—

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

—o—

WASH MACHINES

Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

—o—

J. SALTZER,

Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PHOTOS

—o—

For the Satisfactory Kind in Up-to-date Styles, go to

Capwell's Studio,

(Over Hartman's Store)

BLOOMSBURG PA.

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

PATENTS

Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, How to Secure Patents and TRADE-MARKS write to

C.A. SNOW & CO.

Opposite U. S. Patent Office

WASHINGTON D. C.

WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary to men $21 weekly, to women $12 to $18 weekly with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address Blew Bros. & Co., Dept. 5, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 1-19 24t

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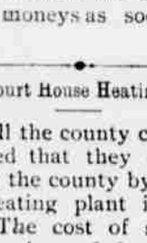

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Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Spring Humors

Come to most people and cause many troubles,—pimples, boils and other eruptions, besides loss of appetite, that tired feeling, fits of biliousness, indigestion and headache.

The sooner one gets rid of them the better, and the way to get rid of them and to build up the system that has suffered from them is to take

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Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Scald Head	Boils, Pimples
All Kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning	Rheumatism
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—Hustling down Main street the other day a man stopped us and said we did not publish all the news, that is, all that happened. We should say we don't. If we published all that happened we would soon be with the angels. In order to please the people we must print only the nice things said of them and leave the rest to gossip. Yes it's a fact, we don't print all the news. If we did would'nt it make spicy reading? But it would be for one day only. The next day you would read our obituary, and there would be a new face in another world. "All the news" is all right when its about the other fellow.

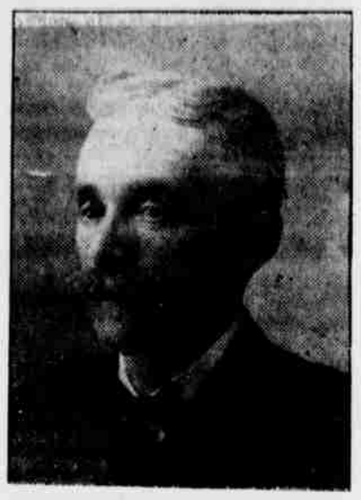
Reckless Automobilists.

Joseph Cowan, E.K. Freas and S. D. Cole of Bloomsburg, who made the century run on Sunday via Bloomsburg, Hazleton, Tamaqua and Pottsville, caused a team belonging to David Bartlett to run away. He was driving in Conyngham and the automobilists approached without any warning from behind and frightened the horse. It ran from the roadway, and the top of the carriage coming in contact with the low branches of a tree was torn off and the harness damaged. Fortunately no one was injured. Although the men in the auto saw the result of their reckless speeding they did not even slow down. Mr. Bartlett is trying to learn the license number of the auto, and if successful will bring suit against the owner. Mr. Bartlett is brother-in law of Councilman Coburn. *Hazleton Sentinel.*

WM. BOGERT, OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP,

Candidate for County Commissioner.

NORTH SIDE. SECOND TERM.



Who was the only regular Democratic nominee from the north side 3 years ago, and elected by the Democratic Party, and who now claims second term under the party custom. Your support is respectfully solicited.

—FOR—

Register and Recorder

Vote for and Use Your Influence to Nominate

FRANK W. MILLER,

of Centralia, Pa.

When a man is elected to an office, he becomes a public servant and it is his duty to do his work as well as it can be done, keep a correct record of the receipts of his office and yearly account to the public for same. If elected to the office of Register and Recorder, I pledge myself to do this, and every dollar of the income of the office will be accounted for and the share due the county, paid to the county.

NAN PATTERSON FREE.

Released From Tombs and Left for Washington Friday Afternoon.

Nan Patterson, the one time Floradora show girl, was released from the Tombs prison at New York on Friday, after almost a year within its walls, awaiting a determination of the charge that she had murdered her protector, Caesar J. Young, a race bookmaker.

She left for Washington at 3:25 o'clock in the afternoon. She was loudly cheered by a crowd of 2,000 persons as she left the prison.

Her release was made at the instance of District Attorney Jerome, who said he did not believe another trial would result other than in a disagreement. At the same time he declared that there had been a serious miscarriage of justice. He said many of the newspapers had labored to create sympathy for the girl.

Royal Arcanum Gains.

The following statistics, made public at the state session of the order, will be of interest to the many members of the Royal Arcanum in Bloomsburg: Gain in membership during the past two years 5,667, total membership on December 31, 35.995, cash balance to the credit of the grand council, March 31st, $17,014.51, an excess over March 31, 1903, or $2,750.11.

STORY OF CAL-CURA.

Discovered by Dr. David Kennedy—Only Kidney Remedy Sold Under Guarantee.

Dr. David Kennedy was born in New York City, but at an early age his family moved to Roxbury, N.Y. He was graduated in 1860 from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He at once volunteered as a surgeon and was assigned to the United States Army General Hospital in West Philadelphia, and soon became President of the Examining Board and Consulting Surgeon. After the war, Dr. Kennedy settled in Rondout, City of Kingston, N. Y., where for a number of years he enjoyed a large practice as an operative surgeon. He was one of the Presidential Electors of New York State, Mayor of Kingston for four years, and held many other professional, business and political offices.

The latest achievement of his life was the discovery of Cal-cura Solvent, a positive cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In speaking of this remarkable remedy, he said: "Cal-cura Solvent is the crowning achievement of my life. It will not disappoint."

Your druggist will return your money if Cal-cura fails to cure, and The Cal-cura Company, of Rondout, N. Y., will pay the druggist. Cal-cura Solvent cures 98% of all cases of Kidney, Bladder and Liver disorders. $1.00 a bottle. Only one size.

TRAGIC DETAILS OF AWFUL DISASTER.

[Continued from 1st page.]

sent it to the Boyd Estate undertaking establishment. The skin was remarkably well preserved and there is no mistaking that it was that of a man's hand, as all of the fingers are distinct and the nail on one of them is intact. The hand was evidently a large one. None of the fingers, apparently, had worn a ring.

It is hard to account for the manner in which the skin was torn from the hand. There are no particles of flesh whatever adhering to it and the skin shows no signs of having been burned.

Persons early on the scene picked up numerous valuables, which, for the most part, were returned to their owners when possible. One patrolman picked three gold watches out of the debris. It is believed that there were but few cases of theft, although negroes and foreigners are said to have attempted to go through the clothing of some of the dead before daylight.

Responsibility for the disastrous wreck will in all probability be laid at the door of the Federal bill passed, against the protest of railroad managers three years ago, requiring air brakes upon fifty per cent. of the cars composing a freight train.

Scores of wrecks in all parts of the country are said by railroad officials to have been caused by this law. Under its terms the fore part of every freight train is braked by air. When the first cars are stopped suddenly the rear cars of the train bump into the head cars with mighty force and a weakened coupling or damaged car causes some car to buckle and fall across any track that may be adjoining.

This was exactly what happened in this instance. It has happened six or seven times recently right in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, but this time a swift express was plunging along on the track.

Coroner Krause and a specially empanelled jury is conducting an investigation along this line and the jury's verdict may contain some recommendation regarding the repeal of the law, and may also deal with the question of the method of lighting employed upon cars. Conflicting statements are made regarding the part played by the gas tanks under the cars in the disaster, and the railroad officials and Coroner are making a study of the problem.

It is said that no person or persons will be held in any way individually accountable for the killing and injuring of the passengers and the loss of the two trains. Every witness agrees that it was an accident pure and simple. The question remains, however, as to whether or not a change in the law might not prevent a similar tragedy.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials have been flooded with pathetic appeals from relatives of people who were on the train, and who have not been heard from at home. There are still many among the missing and some of them were probably burned up so badly that no trace of them remains.

No estimate of the financial loss of railroad property has been made by the railroad officials, although it is said that $100,000 will not cover the loss of the passenger train alone. The locomotive can be rebuilt, but outside of this all is a total loss. Over five freight cars were consumed by the flames the remainder of the train having been cut loose and taken a safe distance away. The passenger train that was destroyed was composed of engine No. 2423, one express car, one baggage car, two coaches and the Pullman sleeping cars, Socrates, Paxton and Raritan, for Pittsburg; Garnet for Cleveland, and the Tyrolean for Cincinnati.

"The Garden of Eden," says a certain very observing gentleman, wasn't a marker to the garden of millinery as seen from the balcony of a local church last Sunday, and the day was decidedly unfavorable for delicate headgear at that.

OUR MAY SALE

Most Successful Sale We Have Had.

New good at the lowest prices we have known.

Best Calico, 4½c. yd.	$1.00 Dress and Waist Silks, 64c. yd.
Best Apron Gingham, 5½c. yd.	$1.00 Dress Goods, black, white and colors 69c. yd.
Bleached Sheets, 34c each.	50c. Dress Goods, all colors, 44c. yd.
39c. White Linen Voile, 18c. yd.	Best Wash Silks, 42c. yd.
Woman's Pure White Ribbed Vests 9 cents	25c. Shoe Dressing, 18c.
Children's Ribbed Black Stockings, all sizes 7c. pair	Torchin Lace, 3½c. yd.
Children's Lace Stripe Stockings, 10c. pair	12 to 18c. Embroidery, 9c. yd.
	Lonsdale Cambric, 9c. yd.

R. E. Hartman,

SUCCESSOR TO I. W. HARTMAN & SON

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

NOW IS THE TIME of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

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All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

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A rising thermometer suggests low shoes. Every woman hails with delight the return of the Oxford season.

"John Kelly"

shoes never before came to us in more attractive styles.

Patents for Sundays and Tans for every day.

The new lasts—the smart patterns—the wide ribbon ties—all deserve your thoughtful attention. The most popular styles at

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